هكذا من الأصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, fair. Temp. 11-23 (52-73). Sunday: partly cloudy. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 12-21 (54-70). Sunday, fair. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Saturday, partly cloudy. Temp. 17-28 (63-82). FRANKFURT: Saturday, overcast with showers. Temp. 10-18 (50-64). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. Temp. 20-28 (68-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Din.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Israel	LE60.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	3.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 45.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior	Yugoslavia	33 D.

No. 30,331 **R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 23-24, 1980 Established 1887

Fishermen Relax Port Blockades

Five French Harbors Are Opened; Unions Protest Intrusion by Navy

MARSEILLES, Aug. 22 (AP) — French fishermen eased their blockade of some French harbors today in the hope of starting negotiations, while labor unions heatedly protested the navy's breaking of a picket line at a Marseilles oil port.

The fishermen unblocked the port of Le Havre, the third largest in the European Common market, for 24 hours. They also voted to lift temporarily the blockade of the Normandy port of St. Malo to free 2,500 stranded tourists, and to let Roscoff harbor — linking Britain and the French Brittany coast — function on the weekend.

[Reuters reported that the blockade also was lifted for two hours during the afternoon at the channel port of Cherbourg to allow holiday craft to leave. About 150 yachts from Britain, West Germany, Belgium and France left during the two hours. The port remained closed to commercial traffic.]

They also announced they would withdraw their picket line of trawlers and cables from Rouen, a major river port 75 miles (120 kms) northwest of Paris, as "a gesture of goodwill so that serious negotiations can get under way."

Prime Minister Raymond Barre announced Wednesday that he would use the navy to guarantee free access to the country's oil terminals.

Two days of talks earlier this week did nothing to ease tensions aroused by the blockade. The fishermen have taken their action to press demands for cheaper boat fuel and the abandonment of economy measures in the large fishing concerns which could lead to unemployment.

The fishermen began their blockade 10 days ago at Boulogne, the nation's largest fishing port. They have since closed almost all of France's major ports and many smaller ones in moves that have cost the nation millions of dollars a day and has become a major political issue.

Despite the so-called goodwill gestures, the fishermen remained in an angry mood, and a spokesman for strikers at Le Havre warned that "if anyone thinks that easing the blockade is a sign of weakness, we'll start again."

The blockade remained in force on the French Atlantic coast — including at the Normandy ports of Caen and Dieppe — where thousands of pleasure boats are immobilized.

Hovercraft Pad Occupied

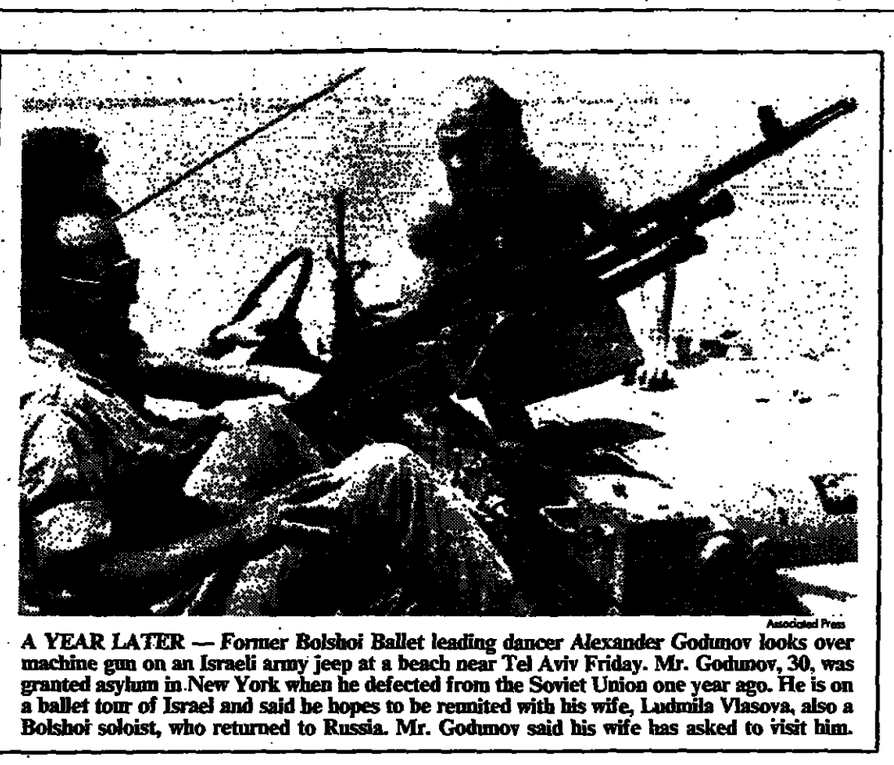
Tensions rose after navy tugboats drove away picketing trawlers with jets of water from firehoses at the Fos-sur-Mer oil port near Marseilles. The tugboats then escorted an oil tanker out of the harbor. Several more tankers came or went during the night.

The navy's action followed Mr. Barre's vow to protect the nation's oil supplies.

Hundreds of striking fishermen, meanwhile, invaded the hovercraft landing pad at Calais in northwest France and for nearly two hours cut off the only regular ferry service between France and Britain that has continued during the dispute. After occupying the hovercraft port for nearly two hours, the fishermen left. No violence was reported.

The executive chairman of P&O ferries, another of the British operators, later appealed to the fishermen to lift the blockade this weekend and Monday, a three-day holiday in Britain.

A British legislator, Sir David Price, has asked British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington to intervene in the dispute.



Associated Press

A YEAR LATER — Former Bolshoi Ballet leading dancer Alexander Godunov looks over machine gun on an Israeli army jeep at a beach near Tel Aviv Friday. Mr. Godunov, 30, was granted asylum in New York when he defected from the Soviet Union one year ago. He is on a ballet tour of Israel and said he hopes to be reunited with his wife, Ludmila Vlasova, also a Bolshoi soloist, who returned to Russia. Mr. Godunov said his wife has asked to visit him.

Move Follows Baghdad Expulsions

Syria Ousts All Iraqi Diplomats

BAGHDAD, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Syria ordered all Iraqi diplomats and embassy personnel to leave the country in apparent retaliation for the wholesale expulsion of the Syrian diplomatic corps from Baghdad three days ago, the Iraqi news agency said yesterday.

Ambassador Ismail Hammoudi and 19 embassy employees returned to Baghdad last night, the agency said. The expulsion order was not announced in Syria.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry protested the mass expulsion order as a "tyrannical measure and a scandalous violation of the rules of international law," the agency reported. The ministry said the Iraqi diplomatic mission in Damascus had been "carrying out its duties in accordance with its legal commitments." It did not say when Syria had issued the expulsion order.

On Monday Iraq expelled all Syrian diplomats and embassy employees after finding large amounts of explosives and arms inside the Syrian Embassy. Iraq accused the Syrian regime of "having spread death and destruction in Syria and exported crimes to the Arab world." However, Iraq asked Syria to replace its diplomatic corps in Baghdad with a new one.

The two neighboring states are ruled by deeply antagonistic factions of the Ba'ath Socialist Party and have been feuding for years. The party wings in the two countries are divided not only over tactics but also by deep personal rivalries.

Crackdown on Brotherood

DAMASCUS, Aug. 22 (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad's regime has stepped up a nationwide crackdown on the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood, and reliable sources said today that 29 gunmen from the fundamentalist organization have been killed this week.

The sources said the dissidents were killed in shootouts triggered by police raids on their hideouts in the capital of Damascus, the northern city of Aleppo and the neighboring town of Idlib near the Turkish border. It was the biggest one-week toll since the Assad government dispatched a tank-supported army division for house-to-house operations in Aleppo and the central Syrian town of Hama in March.

The brotherhood has been blamed for bombings and political assassinations that claimed the lives of more than 150 supporters of Mr. Assad's ruling party in the past 16 months. Three Soviet advisers were also killed.

The government crackdown appeared to be intensifying as the Aug. 28 deadline for a 50-day clemency declared by Mr. Assad approached. Officials say that around 750 brotherhood members have turned themselves over to the authorities to escape the death penalty, which goes into effect when the clemency expires.

Syrian Move Toward Russia

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — The Central Committee of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Party has called for a strengthening of the country's ties with the Soviet Union, already Syria's principal military backer. Western diplomatic sources in Beirut expect Mr. Assad to visit Moscow shortly for talks with President Leonid Brezhnev.

Iraq is aligned to the Kremlin by a friendship and cooperation treaty, but over the last two years it has dropped its radical stance in a move toward the West.

Bomb Blasts in Athens

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Two home-made bombs exploded yesterday at buildings housing the offices of Shell and British Petroleum causing material damage but no casualties, police said. The leftist Peoples Revolutionary Struggle claimed responsibility for the blasts.

Supports Their Goals

Polish Church Warns Strikers to Be Prudent

By John Darnton

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (NYT) — In its first comment on the strikes that have rocked Poland for eight days, the Roman Catholic Church warned the strikers that the "prolonged stoppages, possible disturbances and fraternal bloodsheding are against the good of the society."

At the same time, the church expressed "understanding for the strikers, who seek to improve their lot, both in material well-being and matters concerning human rights."

The statement was issued by the episcopate in Warsaw in the name of the bishop of Gdansk, Lech Laczmarek, who came to the capital to discuss the strikes with the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. The bishop, who has agreed to permit masses inside the shipyards, called upon the strikers to "act reasonably and prudently."

The even-handedness of the statement, which expressed support for the workers' goals but implicitly criticized their methods, suggested that the church would continue to remain aloof from the struggle.

[President Carter, speaking publicly for the first time on the Polish labor unrest, said in an interview published today in The Boston Globe that he hoped and expected that the Soviet Union would not increase its role in Polish affairs, Reuters reported.]

There was no change, meanwhile, in the standoff between strike committees representing some 150,000 workers along the Baltic coast and negotiators for the state.

Little Success

A special government commission still refused to deal with the Inter-Factory Strike Committee in the Gdansk shipyards, which now claims to represent some 347 factories and enterprises. Instead, commission members sought with little success to meet with delegations from individual factories and persuade them to return to work in exchange for quick wage settlements.

In the city of Szczecin, near the East German border, another government representative met with a second strike committee. That committee says it represents 60 strike-bound factories and it has assembled a list of 36 demands that, like the roster of Gdansk demands, contains concessions politically unacceptable to the government.

The government negotiator made little headway, according to dissident sources, and rejected out of hand many of the strikers demands.

Dissident sources said there were labor disputes today in other parts of the country, including 2 of the 14 departments at the Lenin Steel Mill at Nowa Huta in Krakow, a housing equipment factory there and a ship equipment factory in Torun.

Pressure for some kind of settlement increased. Warsaw was swept by panic buying, long lines of cars snaked around gasoline stations and the cities on the coast were at a standstill. The government-controlled press and television emphasized that the shortages were caused by the blocked ports.

Trybuna Ludu, the Communist Party daily, attacked what it termed "activists of anti-Socialist forces who are stimulating tensions and enforcing demagogic slogans."

Few people in the capital, however, seemed to blame the strikers for the shortages. "The government is keeping food back and blaming it on the workers," said one Warsaw shopper.

In Gdansk, where police stop all cars and even bicycles to look for couriers for the strikers, large crowds of supporters and relatives still thronged the shipyard gates, bringing food and money.

In what has become a battle for public support, the strike committee there issued a statement saying the economic losses were the government's fault. It said there had been "mass resignations" from the official trade unions, which the strike

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Schmidt's E. German Trip Canceled by Polish Unrest

By John Vinocur

BONN, Aug. 22 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany today called off a planned visit to East Germany next week with the explanation that the labor unrest in Poland made such an East-West encounter ill-timed.

The announcement, coming after four hours of meetings with advisers in Hamburg, was striking because Mr. Schmidt's associates had argued in a television debate last night that cancelling the visit would be an unnecessary dramatization of the Polish upheaval.

"The developments in Europe occurring over the past few days make it appear to the federal government that next week is not the right time" a government statement said of the meeting between the leaders of the two countries. At the same time, Klaus Boelling, Mr. Schmidt's press spokesman, insisted it would be "totally wrong" to conclude that the visit was abandoned because the situation in Poland might be worsening.

A high-ranking aide to the chancellor later told a reporter that the decision to call off the trip came when the East German authorities began to create difficulties about a planned stopover at Rostock on the Baltic Sea during which the chancellor wanted to greet East German citizens in the street.

[Reuters reported that Mr. Boelling conceded East Germany had wanted to limit Mr. Schmidt's program but he denied that was the reason for calling off the visit.] "The other side decided against Rostock," the aide said. "It wasn't a question of prestige for us. We saw that the leeway of our hosts was restricted and we had to expect that their leeway would have been limited for everything else, including all issues of substance."

Spillover of Problems

He said the East Germans gave indications they were concerned that the Polish shipyard problems could spill over into Rostock, also a harbor and shipbuilding center.

There were clear signs, however, that the trip posed increasing domestic political problems for Mr. Schmidt just five weeks before national elections, and that such considerations played an important role in the decision.

Mr. Schmidt seemed to have manuevered into a no-win situation. If he undertook the trip and any kind of violence developed in Poland while he was the guest of Erich Honecker, the East German leader, he could be accused of lacking political foresight. Should the trip have gone off without a significant change in the situation in Poland, he could still be accused of having betrayed the interests of the Polish workers by meeting with a hard-line Communist leader while their strike continued.

This interpretation was reinforced by a report from a correspondent in East Berlin who broke the news of the cancellation to an East German Foreign Ministry official. The diplomat's reaction was described as "peeved and amazed." It was later reported that Mr. Schmidt telephoned Mr. Honecker to announce his decision and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. and Somalia Sign an Agreement On American Use of Ports, Airfields

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — The United States and Somalia today signed a military facilities arrangement that will place U.S. forces in an African country that is warring with its Soviet and Cuban-supported neighbor, Ethiopia.

The agreement for U.S. use of Somali ports and airfields, initialed at the State Department yesterday afternoon by negotiators for the two countries, is part of the Carter administration's drive to build up U.S. military forces in the Gulf area.

The United States previously reached agreement to use military facilities in Oman on the southeast tip of the Arabian peninsula and Kenya in east Africa.

The deal with Somalia is more complicated and controversial because of that country's struggle with Ethiopia over a disputed region.

'Every Possible Way'

President Carter had instructed his top aides early in his administration to "move in every possible way to get Somalia to be our friend." The United States briefly considered a military supply relationship in 1977, but backed off after Somalia invaded Ethiopia to win control of the Somali-speaking Ogaden region.

The agreement initialed yesterday provides for the United States to supply $20 million in military sales credits this year, and another $20 million credit plus $5 million in budgetary support next year. U.S. negotiators said Somalia has agreed in writing that it will not use U.S.-supplied equipment to fight in Ethiopia.

The U.S. officials also said that Somalia has given "firm assurances" verbally that it will not use its regular military forces across the Ethiopian border.

Somalia began a renewed buildup of its forces in the disputed Ogaden region late last year. Early this summer, Somali regular army battalions armed with tanks and other heavy weapons fought on Ethiopian soil, U.S. sources confirmed.

Invasion Threat

Ten days ago, Ethiopia publicly threatened to invade Somalia if the battle continued. When the threats were made, however, the Somali troops reportedly were withdrawing from Ethiopia after suffering major losses.

The agreement includes "no formal security commitment" by the United States to Somalia, according to U.S. negotiators. However, Washington officials as well as the Somalis recognized that the presence of U.S. forces in Somalia is likely to be a strong implied commitment.

This assurance is believed to be the central reason why Somalia wanted the U.S. connection, and why in recent weeks it suddenly and drastically reduced its demands (which at one point were $2 billion in U.S. aid and an explicit security commitment) after hints by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie that Washington was becoming cool to the stalemated negotiations.

INSIDE

Billy Carter Case

In Washington, Senate investigators have disclosed that a wealthy California farmer and a financial consultant, both of whom helped Billy Carter secure a loan from Libya, figure in a federal investigation of cocaine and marijuana smuggling. Page 3.

McDonnell Dead

James S. McDonnell, 81, one of the last of the aviation pioneers and the builder of one of the world's largest aerospace companies, has died in St. Louis. In Paris, Max-Pol Fouchet, 67, the eminent French literary critic, died at the age of 67. Obituaries: Page 5.

WEEKEND

Betjeman's World

The world according to John Betjeman, Britain's Poet Laureat, is not too serious — as he reveals to Mary Blume. Page 7W.

Journalists' Strike Shuts London Times

Walkout Is Their First In 195 Years

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Journalists struck The Times of London today for the first time in the 195-year history of the daily newspaper.

The strike to back a demand for a 21-percent pay increase — 3 percent more than management offered — caused fears for the future of one of the world's most influential newspapers, hard hit by an 11-month closure last year in a technological dispute with printers.

Dougal Nisbet-Smith, managing director of Times Newspapers, called the strike "a savage blow."

It was not immediately known whether management would try to publish an edition tomorrow despite the strike.

Times editors and reporters decided to walk out today by a vote of 117 to 54 despite a warning by Mr. Nisbet-Smith that a strike would weaken the company's ability to survive the economic recession.

'Any Crumb'

The National Union of Journalists, which represents the 270 editorial employees of The Times, replied, "We have heard this threat to close. The Times before. It is designed to blackmail and bludgeon employees to accept any crumb the employer is pleased to throw them.

"The last thing we want is to close The Times," the statement said, "but this decision does not rest with us. It rests where it always has rested, with management."

The strike hits not only the daily newspaper but three supplements as well — The Times Literary Supplement, The Times Educational Supplement and The Times Higher Educational Supplement.

Editorial employees of the Sunday Times were scheduled to hold a strike vote tonight to decide whether to join the walkout.

"We very greatly regret the decision to strike," Mr. Nisbet-Smith said. "It is a savage blow to the publications. We will issue no further statement until the situation is clarified."

In an effort to avert a strike, management told employees the company would lose $23.2 million this year and could not afford a one-year labor contract giving average pay increases of 21 percent.

Economic Recession

"I am sure I have no need to repeat that damage done to The Times or any of our newspapers by industrial action could only further weaken their position and, indeed, their ability to weather the economic recession," he said.

Mr. Nisbet-Smith said The Times had borrowed $42 million already this year "merely to continue in business."

The Times only resumed publication last November after an 11-month suspension brought on by a dispute over the introduction of new technology in the print shops.

The 21-percent pay raise demanded by the union — and recommended by an arbitrator — would boost reporters' minimum salaries at The Times by $4,700 to $23,200 a year and raise the average journalist's pay from $27,140 to $33,000.

Subsidies to Fishermen a Difficult Dilemma in Europe

By Axel Krause

PARIS, Aug. 22 (IHT) — Paul Reburs, manager of a small hotel in Le Havre, was embittered last Tuesday over the loss of business triggered by striking fishermen blockading the city's port.

"Look," he said, gesturing to a slab of imported, frozen ray fish he had just pulled out of his refrigerator. "I bought this American, frozen variety for 14 francs a kilo, compared to 39 francs charged for fresh ray downtown ... Why should we taxpayers be asked to pay more to help the fishermen?"

Without realizing that he was echoing the views of economists, government, industry planners and politicians interviewed in the past few days, Mr. Reburs concluded, "this fishing controversy may be settled, but the economics of the fishing business here, compared to mine, simply do not make sense."

Hard-hit by soaring fuel costs, depleted supplies and new, low-cost frozen fish shipped from Latin America and the Far East, the Western world's fishing industry has evolved into a chaotic, stagnating way of life.

Moreover, according to most experts, the industry probably cannot survive without government subsidies.

Indeed, in most of the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — comprising North America, Europe and Japan — the fishing business has become depressed and in many cases is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Gloomy Future

Dryly, the OECD concluded in a recent survey of the fishing industry, "a gloomy view is taken of a future in which activities will be reduced in varying proportions to complete extinction."

The extent to which most OECD countries are continuing to shore up their fishing industries are detailed country by country in a 161-page report released by the Paris-based agency earlier this week. It shows how member countries — ranging from Australia to the United States, to Yugoslavia and the nine countries of the European Economic Community — increasingly aid their fishing industries in catching, shipping, processing and marketing fish.

Of course, compared to agriculture and other sectors of economic life, fishing is no economic giant. The total value of production in the OECD area during 1978, the latest period for which figures are available, grew slightly to just more than $10 billion, according to the OECD.

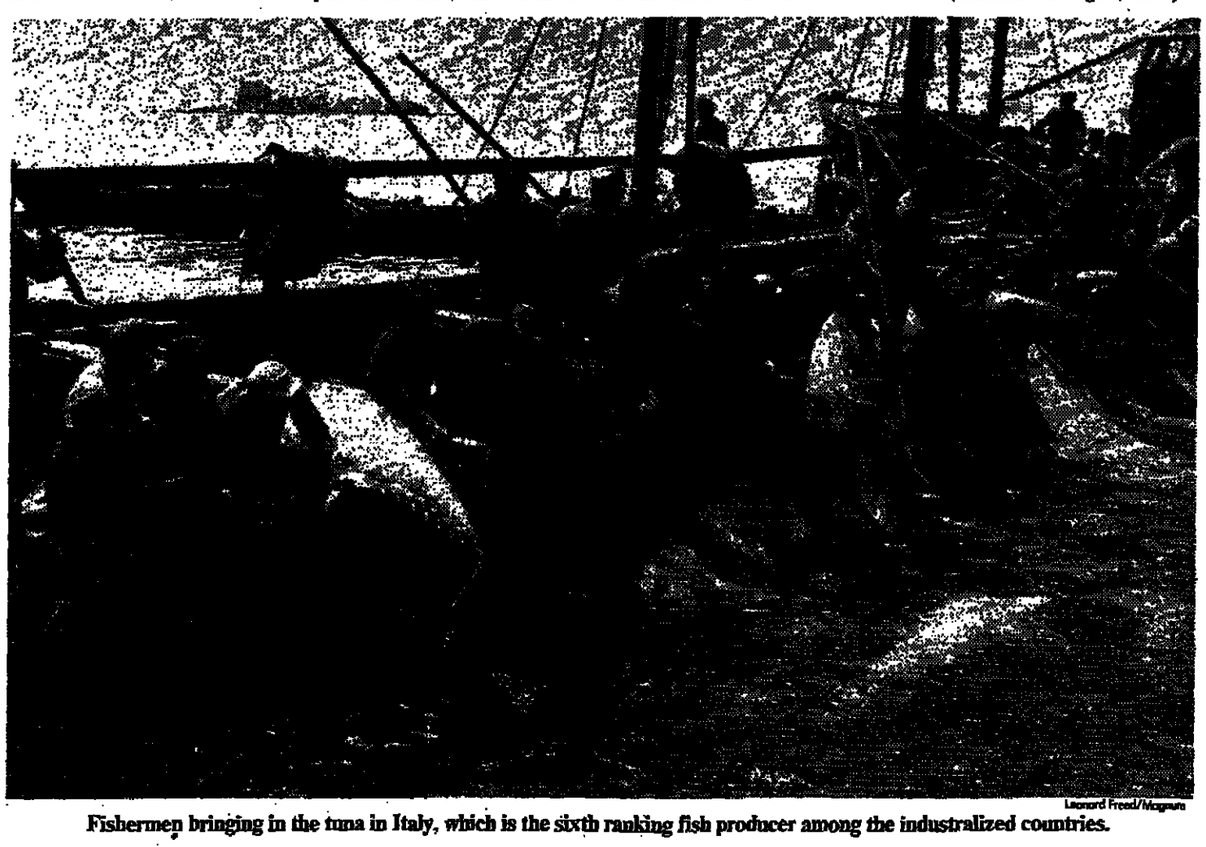
Government subsidies probably do not account for more than 20 percent of that total, which is a modest amount compared to farm subsidies, according to industry sources.

Japan ranks first among OECD fish producers with a volume of $3.5 billion, followed by the United States, $1.8 billion; France, $775 million; Canada, $731 million; Norway, $515 million; Italy, $482 million; Britain, $474 million, and Denmark, $359 million.

Moreover, in most industrialized countries fishermen account for considerably less than 1 percent of the total labor force and their numbers are slowly dwindling. Last year their total in eight EEC countries shrunk to 140,000 from 154,000 in 1970, according to a recent article in the Economist.

Yet, as a government planner in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Leonard Freed/Magnum

Fishermen bringing in the tuna in Italy, which is the sixth ranking fish producer among the industrialized countries.

Bonn Embarrassed By West Berlin's Arrest of 2 Iraqis

By John Vinocur

BONN, Aug. 22 (NYT) — On Aug. 1, two Iraqis with diplomatic passports were arrested in West Berlin with a suitcase containing a pound of powerful explosives. The two men were charged with attempted homicide, part of an alleged plan to kill 34 Kurdish students attending a meeting at a youth hostel.

Over the last two weeks, the case has turned into a growing embarrassment for the West German government, which has placed itself in a public position of advocating political expediency over prosecution of terrorism — it called on the West Berlin authorities to deport the Iraqis without prosecution — while refusing to say more than "foreign policy considerations are involved."

At the same time, the case has called attention to the role of the allied powers in West Berlin, where they are ultimately responsible for security matters. Despite the involvement of foreign diplomats and what the police said was a major terrorist effort, the allies have attempted to stay out of the discussion. But sources in the city government, which is resisting the expulsion, have said that allies let it be known they would not oppose such an order.

Drawn Into Trap

According to police in West Berlin, the two Iraqis, both accredited to the East German government in East Berlin, were drawn into a trap set with the help of a police informer the Iraqis believed was working for them. Preparing a rendezvous with the informer, the two men, Khalid Jaber, a first secretary at the Iraqi Embassy in East Berlin, and Hay-Ali Mahmoud, an embassy technical assistant, drove to West Berlin to a point near a youth hostel where Kurdish students opposed to the Iraqi regime were attending a meeting.

There, the police said, the Iraqis attempted to turn over a suitcase with concealed explosives to the police double agent. After a scuffle, the Iraqis were arrested and a pistol was taken from Mr. Mahmoud. The arrest occurred in the French sector of West Berlin.

According to a U.S. official, the allies decided after consultation that the case fell into the category of law enforcement matters that they have delegated to the West Berlin Senate, the city's highest jurisdiction.

The Iraqi Embassy in East Berlin subsequently denounced the arrest as a "breach of normal diplomatic practice" and as "an unfriendly act against citizens and property of the Republic of Iraq."

Resisted Proposal

Then came the Bonn government's intervention. Last Friday, without offering further explanation, a government spokesman, Armin Gruenewald, said the foreign and interior ministries had made clear that they wanted the Iraqis expelled. Under the statutes governing West Berlin, the West German government may make this kind of recommendation, but a final decision depends on the West Berlin Senate.

But the Bonn government appeared unprepared for West Berlin's resistance to its urging. Newspaper comments suggested that Bonn was acting out of cowardice or concern for business relations with Arab countries. The West German government appeared to have gauged the reaction of the Berlin local authorities incorrectly, because they not only resisted the proposal, but counterattacked energetically.

The union of West Berlin policemen protested bitterly and the city's Social Democratic mayor, Dietrich Stobbe, catching the wind of public opinion, said, "We've got to be given some plausible grounds for the release of these men, we've got to be able to justify it to the Senate and public opinion, which we are unable to do."

Today, the government said it had sent a letter, as requested, to the West Berlin Senate explaining why it felt the Iraqis should be expelled without prosecution, but a spokesman in Bonn underscored that it was a repetition of oral discussions rather than a new element.

One of the most embarrassing elements for Bonn in the matter has been that Iraq has frequently been cited in official evaluations of the terrorist scene as providing training, equipment and refuge for West German terrorists. The release of suspected terrorists would also have a special resonance in West Berlin, where five jailed members of the Red Army Faction were freed in 1975 to obtain the release of the city's Christian Democratic party leader, Peter Lorenz, who was being held hostage.

Associated Press

Striking workers at the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk set up a collective umbrella in plastic during a rainstorm yesterday.

Catholic Church Warns Polish Strikers to Be Prudent

(Continued from Page 1)

committee wants disbanded in favor of free unions not associated with management or the party.

Talks Urged

A group of 62 intellectuals called upon the state and the strikers to start talks. "National reasons of state demand immediate negotiations between the government commission and the striking committee. There cannot be one hour's delay," their petition read.

By nightfall, 5 of about 18 dissidents detained by police in the past two days had been released, dissident sources said. The remainder were apparently still in jail, even though a statutory 48-hour period in which they can be held without being charged had passed for many of them. It was likely that more would be released shortly.

The dissidents belong to the Committee for Social Self-Defense which supports the strike and has provided journalists with information on its progress.

Detentions in South Reported

WARSAW, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — A spokesman for the Council for the Defense of Human and Citizens' Rights said today that the authorities had detained many policemen and suspended workers in southern Poland in an apparent attempt to stop the strikes from spreading to the vital coalfields of Silesia.

About 600 workers were suspended at two mines and two foundries around Katowice, the spokesman said. More than 100 members of the political internal security police were arrested and 211 policemen in Katowice were interned at nearby Myslowice, he added.

Warsaw Pact Maneuvers

BONN, Aug. 22 (NYT) — Warsaw Pact forces numbering 40,000 men will begin maneuvers in East Germany and in the Baltic Sea on Sept. 8, a NATO spokesman said today, but he added that it would be "wrong to make a connection" between the exercise and the upheaval in Poland.

A spokesman for Supreme Allied Headquarters Europe at Casteau, Belgium, described the maneuvers, involving troops from all the Warsaw Pact countries except Romania, as more a demonstration for high-ranking officials than a field training exercise.

At the same time, however, East German Minister of Defense Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, who will be in charge of the exercise, called "Comrades in Arms 80," said in a speech before soldiers from armored units that the maneuvers were "particularly important at a time in which the situation continues to be complicated and tense."

The maneuvers raised the question of whether Soviet troops would pass through Poland on their way to the exercise area.

Schmidt's Trip Canceled

(Continued from Page 1)

said he hoped that they could meet sometime in the near future.

Since the start of the polish upheaval, however, the visit appeared to carry an increasing number of domestic booby traps. Little in concrete terms, such as improving travel arrangements between the countries, was expected to come out of the meetings. When Edward Gierek, the Polish leader, cancelled a Tuesday meeting in Hamburg with Mr. Schmidt, the Christian Democratic opposition began to urge Mr. Schmidt to call off the visit to Mr. Honecker, one of the most orthodox of the Soviet Union's allies.

In terms of Mr. Schmidt's foreign policy aims, the cancellation of the meetings with the Polish and East German leaders represented a setback to his plans for pushing ahead with detente. As in the case with Mr. Gierek, the chancellor underscored his desire to meet with Mr. Honecker as soon "as the circumstances lend themselves to such a meeting."

Brandt Warns Against Force

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 22 — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International, warned Polish authorities today against using force to combat the strikers.

He also said other countries should try to help Poland solve its economic problems. Mr. Brandt said he did not want to aggravate the situation in Poland, but he made it plain the international organization of Socialist parties, which he heads, sympathizes with the strikers.

Eurocurrency Loan Signed

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Bank Handlowy W Warszawie of Poland today signed a $325-million Eurocurrency loan in London arranged by an international syndicate of banks, the Bank of America announced.

Kremlin Hoping Not to Intervene

(Mr. Osnos, national editor of The Washington Post, is a former Post correspondent in Moscow.)

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — A single crucial factor unites all the players in the drama now unfolding in Poland. None of them — the workers, the dissidents, the Polish government, not even the Kremlin — wants the climax to be Soviet intervention.

The Kremlin seems to understand the guaranteed disastrous consequences of using its troops in a land as volatile, as nationalistic and as populous as Poland. The Russians have been severely provoked by political outbursts in Poland before — in 1956, 1968, 1970 and 1976 — yet Moscow has never resorted to force.

Instead, the Russians rely on the Poles to work out their own solutions. The Russians have no taste for the chaos of a civil war that their involvement would almost certainly produce.

However profound their antipathy for the Communist government, Poles recognize that in a conflict with their giant neighbor to the east, they cannot win. And the costs of losing would be, aside from the bloodshed, and end to the limited sense of spiritual freedom the Poles have managed to achieve inside the Soviet sphere.

Lenience

Poland today is far from being a free society in American terms. But the range of ideological beliefs openly expressed in the country is unique for Eastern Europe. The Polish Catholic Church is as powerful as any in the world, despite the direct conflict between Christian dogma and Marxism.

Barely more than a year ago, millions of Poles displayed fervent allegiance for a Polish pope as he toured his homeland — in its way as spectacular a display of defiance to the Kremlin as any event of the postwar era.

In 1976 during the last flash of worker unrest over rising food prices, the Communist Party headquarters in a provincial city was gutted. The government was pressured into lenience for those involved by an effective alliance of Warsaw intellectuals and militant workers around the country. Moreover, the price increases were rescinded.

This, too, is a remarkable achievement for the popular will in a totalitarian nation.

To put it mildly, the Polish people have complaints about their lives now, as contained in the Gdansk strikers' platform for widespread economic and political reforms. But the very vehemence of the workers' insistence reflects a certain sense of power and a feeling that they can achieve gains by demanding them.

In 1956 and 1970, Poles succeeded in replacing the leadership in Warsaw with figures pledged to social change. Neither Wladislaw Gomulka or the present party chief, Edward Gierek, has gone anywhere near far enough to meet those pledges. But by Communist standards, Mr. Gierek has repeatedly acceded to popular wishes and appears ready to do so again now, at least up to a point where his mandate frm Moscow is not endangered.

In short, the record in Poland is that political protest from the people produces results that benefit the population. Up to now that has been accomplished without the collapse of order or a declaration of independence from the Warsaw Pact — two developments that would unleash a Soviet military response.

From the Kremlin perspective, it has been necessary over the decades to permit the countries of Eastern Europe a form of latitude, a series of safety valves for the tensions that their submission to Moscow inevitably causes.

Romania Policy

Romania, for instance, has pursued an independent course in foreign policy for years, often challenging the Russians on such key matters as relations with China, Middle East policy and defense spending. The Russians are unable to bind Romanian leader Nicolae Ceaucescu to the Soviet party line.

That measure of independence is a source of pride to the Romanians and a device that Mr. Ceaucescu exploits for appeasing his people who otherwise are subjected to the dreariness of Communist orthodoxy.

Hungary, after the ravages of the Soviet invasion of 1956, has emerged as truly the land of "goulash Communism." The economy is relatively free-wheeling and decentralized. The standard of living is improving and public morale appears to be good. The Russians lag far behind the Hungarians in providing comfort to the people.

Even, East Germany, the most faithful to Soviet clients has its own form of diversion from Moscow's authority. More than 80 percent of the population is able to receive West German television on ordinary sets and nearly everyone watches. This represents an ideological bombardment from the West that the East German leaders have to reckon with daily.

Czechoslavakia maintains a high standard of living, but is basically a nation so wounded by its tragic effort at liberalism in 1968 that its people are essentially numb. To many Poles, Czechoslavakia is a nightmare vision of what would happen if they took on the Russians and lost.

Poland's latitude from the Kremlin stems from its internal combustiveness; the peoples' determination to speak out and act in sensitive areas. The danger now, as it has been in the past, is that the combustion might well lead to an uncontrollable explosion.

Fishing Subsidies Pose Dilemma

(Continued from Page 1)

Brussels said, "in global terms, fishermen do not amount to much, but regionally and locally they account for a helluva lot, as the events in France these past few days proved."

Quite apart from their potential ability to block strategically important ports and other waterways, fishermen often live in high unemployment areas and their earnings provide a multiplier effect. A study of Shetland's economy cited by the Economist last week suggested that each £1 spent by the fish processing industry there creates another £2.82, while £1 spent in oil development creates only 1.40.

The crucial, politically explosive question raised by striking French fishermen is this: How should government subsidies and other forms of aid be used?

"Given the fact that worldwide prices fluctuate without regulation and are now stagnating, states, international bodies such as the EEC must get involved, otherwise, there will be more failures and the ending of a tough, noble way of life," said a West European government official, who also is an amateur fisherman.

He noted that roughly two-thirds of all the fish caught in the United States and roughly half of the fish in Europe are landed by amateurs.

The official described the present state of the commercial fish market as "totally chaotic ... the substitution rate is incredible with over a thousand different varieties of fish, compared to only 10 varieties of meat, such as beef and lamb." He added, "The fish is pouring in from everywhere — Taiwan, Indonesia, the Soviet Union, Argentina, Chile and Peru."

The situation in France illustrates some of the dilemmas facing the industry, fishermen and policymakers. "I am very aware of the market, but the problem that must be settled first is diesel oil ... it has increased from 6 percent of our costs to 25 percent and this is unacceptable," said Jacques Huret, head of the shipowners association, before a negotiating meeting on Wednesday with Transport Minister Joel Le Theule.

Mr. Huret's backers, self-employed fishermen and others in the industry would like to see the government increase its diesel oil subsidy, which is included in the total, 175-million-franc budget for French fishing this year. But Mr. Le Theule has repeatedly insisted that such a step would be illegal under EEC rules. On Wednesday he said that he was asking the EEC to accelerate its efforts to develop a common fisheries policies, but few of the protagonists took the move seriously.

Indeed, French government planners — still smarting today over the strike action this week, particularly its political character — were not hiding their continuing interest in what they term "le plan."

Similar to the reorganization of the steel industry and reflecting the austerity policies of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, the plan promises the industry new subsidies totaling roughly 30 million francs, but on the condition that it first "rationalizes" operations.

According to the industry, this involves cutting the total number of French fishermen to 8,000 from the present level of 25,000 by 1985, allowing domestic sales to drop by around 50 percent over the next five years, while encouraging a substantial rise in imports.

"We realize the industry has problems, but the government must help our fishermen just as Britain and others in the Common Market are doing and no one is attacking them," said a senior union representative, asking a crucial and still unanswered question: "Are the alternatives to helping the fishermen really worth all this trouble?"

A 35-year-old fishermen relaxing near a 19-ton trawler docked in Le Havre on Tuesday, provided a partial answer. "I have been fishing for 14 years having started in Newfoundland ... In a good season I make 4,000 francs a month on what we sell and I am used to it, but I feel I am entitled to some help to make ends meet — just like the farmers."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Japan Blocks Passage of Crippled Soviet Sub

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Japan refused to let a damaged Soviet nuclear submarine pass through its territorial waters today and demanded a guarantee that the vessel was carrying no nuclear weapons.

In addition, Tokyo asked for guarantees that there was no danger of radiation leakage, the officials said. Japan's standing policy is to deny passage through its waters to ships from any nation if they are armed with nuclear weapons.

Fire tore through the Echo I submarine yesterday as it was cruising east of Okinawa. At least nine crewman died and three others were seriously burned. Japanese officials said crewmen were seen working near the submarine's stern all day today, indicating that the accident was more serious than first believed.

Brown Announces Radar-Foiling Discovery

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown formally announced today the technological breakthrough that the United States believes will make aircraft virtually invisible to radar. He said it will enable U.S. bombers, fighters and cruise missiles to penetrate any present or future Soviet air defenses.

The defense secretary told a news conference that he was making the announcement because of what he described as "several leaks" in the news media in recent weeks and because the existence of the new technology has become known to a larger number of people, including members of Congress.

Mr. Brown said this development "alters the military balance significantly." At the same time, he called the "Stealth" technology, which would supposedly prevent radar from spotting craft until it was too late to knock them down, "a formidable instrument of peace. It can contribute to the maintenance of peace by posing a new and significant offset to the Soviet Union's attempt to gain military ascendancy by weight of numbers," he said.

Demonstrations Put Down in Northern India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — Armed police reinforcements moved into the northern town of Allahabad today where police shot six persons yesterday while quelling demonstrations against earlier clashes between police and Moslems.

A district magistrate said that the situation in the curfew-bound town was tense but had been brought under control after sporadic firing and bomb attacks on police early today. Six policemen suffered bullet wounds and another was stabbed.

[A police spokesman said today that 279 persons had been arrested in Kashmir for alleged "anti-national activities in a two-week swoop on militant Moslems, United Press International reported from Srinagar. An International Conference of Islamic Youths, scheduled to start today, was banned by the government two days ago.]

Protesting Workers Black Out El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 22 (AP) — Electrical workers extended a power blackout to the entire country today to protest the firing of 35 fellow workers. The workers had occupied all five of El Salvador's power generating plants yesterday afternoon and shut off electricity to about half of the nation of 5 million.

The government ordered the workers to restore power and leave the plants, but its deadline passed with no resolution. Talks were continuing today.

Most shops in the capital of 800,000 were closed. Newspapers did not publish. Except for government radio stations with their own power supply, television and radio stations were off the air. Drinking water was scarce in some parts of the capital because emergency pumps at the city water plants were unable to provide an adequate supply.

1 Injured as Bombs Go Off in Manila Offices

MANILA, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Bombs exploded in more than a dozen government and commercial buildings in Manila today, injuring at least one person, authorities said.

A woman was slightly injured by an explosion in the legal office of the Metropolitan Manila Commission, headed by Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, police said. Mrs. Marcos was not in the building at the time of the blast.

Authorities also said home-made time bombs exploded in three banks — the local Metropolitan Bank, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the New York-based Citibank. Bombs also went off in an insurance office, a shopping mall, two government buildings and a private office, they said. Most of the bombs had been placed in toilets and empty rooms.

Man in Florence Jumps to Death Inside Cathedral

FLORENCE, Aug. 22 (UPI) — A 45-year-old man jumped to his death from the dome inside the tourist-packed Florence cathedral today.

The police said Fortunato Ciardi walked most of the 434 steps that lead to the top of the dome of the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, which was completed in 1434. They said he took off his shirt and glasses and left them with his driver's license on the railing of the octagonal dome's upper tier, under Vasari's fresco of the Last Judgment.

Mr. Ciardi then jumped 165 feet (50 meters) to the marble floor below, landing near an altar. The police said at least 1,000 tourists were in the cathedral at the time.

Officers said they found nothing in Mr. Ciardi's belongings to explain why he had jumped. Authorities closed the church to the public for several hours and then reopened it.

Hurricane's Toll in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 22 (AP) — Hurricane Allen killed 70 persons, caused an estimated $370 million in damage and knocked out 84 percent of all farm production when it hit this Caribbean nation earlier this month, the government said yesterday.

Bangladesh to Receive Reactors from France

DACCA, Bangladesh, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Bangladesh and France are set to sign a nuclear power agreement that will give Dacca reactors for its western power-grid system, Foreign Minister Shamsul Huq said yesterday.

The agreement is expected to be signed during President Ziaur Rahman's brief stop in Paris next Friday en route to Dacca from New York, where he will address a special session of the United Nations. Bangladesh has sought reactors for its Roopur power project for more than 10 years. A major obstacle has been lack of funds.

Navy Doctors In Dry Dock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — U.S. Navy headquarters has ordered all alcoholic beverages, except wines used in religious services, purged from the Navy supply system.

The order, which went out in June and was announced yesterday, ends the practice of allowing Navy doctors to draw whiskey, brandy and other alcoholic beverages from Navy supplies for treatment of sailors.

"All existing stocks of alcoholic beverages will be surveyed and destroyed immediately ... No future purchases of alcoholic beverages for medical department purposes are authorized," the order said.

Liquor, beer and wine for general use has been banned aboard Navy ships since the World War I era, although Navy Secretary Edward Hidalgo authorized two specific one-time exceptions to this ban for crews of aircraft carriers deployed recently for months in the Indian Ocean.

Economic Problems Weaken Coalition

Swedish Socialists Ripe for a Comeback

By R.W. Apple Jr.

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — The Social Democrats, who governed Sweden for 44 years before losing the elections of 1976 and 1979, seem to be poised for a comeback.

At a time when the left is on the defensive in many parts of Europe, the Social Democrats here are benefiting from the economic difficulties encountered by the coalition government of Premier Thorbjorn Falldin. With only a one-vote majority in parliament and deep disagreement among the coalition parties on economic strategy, Mr. Falldin has been unable to give the country strong leadership.

The latest survey by the Institute of Public Opinion, completed June 10, gives the Social Democrats 46.5 percent and their Communist allies 5 percent, a total of 51.5 percent. In electoral terms, that would give the Social Democrats their strongest position since immediately after their victory under Premier Olof Palme in 1968.

Palme's Standing

It is possible that Mr. Falldin will either be forced or will choose to call an election before 1982, the scheduled date. But most politicians expect him to hang on because a second failure by the coalition in five years to complete a full term would undermine the credibility of all three of its constituent parties, the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Center.

A Social Democratic victory would almost certainly mean the return to power of Mr. Palme, the intellectual who outraged many Americans with his pronouncements on the Vietnam war. He is still not as popular as the rest of the Social Democratic Party with the electorate, but his standing has improved.

"Sweden has had its flirtation with the ordinary-man theory of government in the person of Mr. Falldin," said the No. 2 man in the Socialist hierarchy, Ingvar Carlsson, "and it appears that they are ready to return to a more intellectual leadership."

If so, a principal reason will be the strikes and lockouts last May that brought the economy to a standstill. It was the worst industrial conflict here since 1909, and it shook many people who had long thought that kind of thing was impossible in Sweden, with its tradition of cooperation among employers, workers and government in settling wage claims.

The trouble grew out of the need to control inflation as a prelude to regaining lost markets overseas. The strikes solved nothing and Sweden's biggest problem remains its adverse balance of payments, almost $4 billion in the red on current account. As a first step in solving the problem, Mr. Falldin has proposed a 3-percent increase in the national sales tax, known in Europe as the value added tax. The tax already stands at 20.6 percent.

Even that would have only a modest effect. The budget deficit is approaching $14 billion and the increase in sales tax would provide less than $2 billion in new revenues, according to government figures.

But the Social Democrats, whose support the premier feels he needs, are resisting. In negotiations over the last 10 days they have made alternate proposals, but so far there is no consensus on what should be done.

"Obviously," said Harry Schein, one of Mr. Palme's closest friends, "a small nation that lives by trade can't go on like this.

"We have to decrease private consumption and increase investment. Palme will have to be our Nixon in the sense that he will have to do things — recognizing China in Nixon's case, restraining the trade unions and keeping taxes high in Palme's — that his own constituency would never accept from any other government.

"There will have to be some reduction in the standard of living in Sweden. At the moment the Japanese, the Swiss and the oil sheikhs are paying for the Swedish workers to go on vacation in Spain and Greece, but that can't last very much longer." He was alluding to the deficit Sweden is running in its foreign transactions.

Mr. Schein estimates that Sweden is living about 7 percent beyond its means. Cutting 7 percent from expenditures might seem easy, except that there are so many fixed expenses that 7 percent represents as much as 35 percent of discretionary spending.

Mr. Palme is determined to have a go at it. There have been suggestions, all authoritatively denied, that he would like to head the World Bank or the United Nations. He may, in fact, serve as chairman of a new disarmament commission on which former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria and former Foreign Secretary David Owen of Britain are at work. But he remains more concerned with returning to power and finding new solutions for Sweden's difficulties.

Shanghai Fears Flood, Tide and Storm Disaster

PEKING, Aug. 22 (UPI) — A "super disaster" threatens Shanghai, China's largest city, with a simultaneous onslaught of overflowing rivers, abnormally high tides and a typhoon, Shanghai newspapers said today.

City authorities have ordered the "urgent mobilization" of the population of 11 million, along with troops stationed in the city, to "prepare for the fight against a super disaster and protect people's lives and property."

Shanghai is situated on China's eastern seaboard at the mouth of the Yangtze River, which has been swollen by heavy summer rains. Wide areas upriver have been flooded, causing heavy losses in lives and crops.

"The alarming state of the river poses a major threat to the lower reaches of the river," said official warnings carried in two newspapers. They said the Meteorological Department had predicted a typhoon would hit Shanghai between late August and mid-September.

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Associated Press

HELPING THE HUNGRY — Mother feeds baby at the combined Unicef-Save the Children Fund food center at Kaabong, in the famine-stricken Karamoja region of northeastern Uganda. The center, opened a month ago, sustains about 1,000 children and several hundred adults.

Drug Probe Touches 2 With Carter Ties

(The following is based on reporting by Edward T. Pound, Philip Taubman and Judith Miller, and written by Mr. Pound.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (NYT) — Senate investigators disclosed yesterday that a wealthy California farmer and a financial consultant, both of whom helped Billy Carter secure a loan from Libya, figure in a federal investigation of cocaine and marijuana smuggling.

Philip Tone, special counsel to the Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating Billy Carter's ties to Libya, reported the existence of the drug inquiry in California, but said the president's brother is "in no way involved."

Sen. Birch Bayh, D.-Ind., chairman of the subcommittee, said the investigation was disclosed, even though it is not directly related to Billy Carter, because it was important to "get everything on top of the table."

He called the drug investigation an "interesting but irrelevant" development in the committee's inquiry into Mr. Carter's dealings.

A Justice Department official emphasized that the involvement of one of Mr. Carter's associates, George Belluomini, a Bakersfield, Calif., farmer, appeared at the moment to be "peripheral." And, the official said, the involvement of the other man, Ronald Sprague, a business consultant closely associated with Mr. Belluomini, appeared to be even more tenuous.

No Warning

President Carter's brother, who yesterday began the first of at least two days of testimony before the Judiciary subcommittee, was not told of the drug matter before Mr. Tone raised it in the public hearing before a national television and radio audience.

Billy Carter said at one point that he was "shocked" by the disclosure. Some senators expressed dismay at the way the disclosure was made, declaring that it was unfair to confront a witness in public session with information that he had never been questioned about in private.

Mr. Belluomini denied any involvement in drug trafficking and said he was unaware that he was a figure in such an inquiry. Mr. Sprague, who negotiated the Libyan loan for Billy Carter and testified Wednesday before the subcommittee, could not be reached for comment. But his attorney denied that Mr. Sprague was involved in narcotics.

Sharp Differences

The manner in which the information was unveiled added drama to the subcommittee hearing. After Billy Carter had read his opening statement, Sen. Bayh asked the nine committee members to meet in closed session to discuss information he had acquired only Wednesday.

For three quarters of an hour, the committee huddled to discuss how to disclose the drug investigation. Although the senators had questioned Billy Carter in their closed session about other matters, the president's brother was not present while the drug investigation was being discussed.

The Judiciary subcommittee's private deliberations were marked by considerable rancor and partisanship, according to those present. Sen. Patrick Leahy, D.-Vt., who is a former prosecutor, argued that Billy Carter should be told about the drug investigation before being questioned about it in public. Sen. Robert Dole, R.-Kan., however, wanted to surprise Billy Carter with the news. The committee eventually reached a compromise whereby Mr. Carter would learn of his associates' alleged involvement in the investigation in open session, but from Mr. Tone rather than one of the senators.

When the public hearing reconvened, Mr. Tone led Mr. Carter through a recitation of the first time he had met Mr. Belluomini and Mr. Sprague and their subsequent meetings. After Mr. Carter had listed his contacts with both men, Mr. Tone said that Mr. Belluomini and Mr. Sprague were under investigation.

Few Details

Mr. Tone provided few details about the drug investigation. He said the Senate panel was first told about the investigation Wednesday by Justice Department officials.

Details of the drug investigation emerged from interviews with a wide range of federal and state law enforcement officers. According to federal sources, the drug investigation is centered on John Wyatt, a close friend and employee of Mr. Belluomini. Mr. Wyatt could not be reached for comment.

Justice Department officials said Mr. Wyatt, a former professional baseball player, is the focus of a Treasury Department investigation. Justice Department officials are now reviewing a Treasury report on the investigation. Investigators are looking into allegations of possible violations of Federal currency and narcotics laws.

A Justice Department official said Mr. Belluomini's name came up during the inquiry because he had been a financial benefactor of Mr. Wyatt.

At yesterday's hearing, Mr. Carter said that the only mention of drugs in any conversation involving Mr. Belluomini and Mr. Sprague centered on a problem of a member of the Belluomini family. Asked specifically whether he had heard any conversations or observed any events that led him to believe that either Mr. Belluomini or Mr. Sprague were involved in illegal drug importation, Mr. Carter replied: "No sir, I did not."

He added that he and Mr. Belluomini "were, and still are close friends."

United Press International

DRUG VIOLATOR — First Lt. William Curry, right, of Vernal, Utah, is escorted from court-martial in Mannheim, Germany, where he was sentenced to 30 years at hard labor. He was convicted of 30 counts of dealing in drugs, theft of ammunition and conspiracy to steal arms and money.

Anderson Said to Ask Ex-Governor to Run

By David S. Broder and Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — Independent presidential candidate John Anderson has decided to offer the vice presidential nomination to former Wisconsin Gov. Patrick Lucey, a liberal Democrat and leading supporter of Sen. Edward Kennedy's unsuccessful bid for the presidency, sources close to the Anderson campaign said yesterday.

Mr. Lucey told The Washington Post that he had not received a formal offer from Rep. Anderson, R.-Ill., but was discussing the possibility with his wife, Jean, at their vacation cabin in Wisconsin.

Rep. Anderson said yesterday, "I'm not in a position to confirm or deny anything at this point. I've made no particular effort to obscure the fact that Gov. Lucey is one of those who has been talked about."

The Luceys will be visting today in Wisconsin with Keke Anderson, wife of the independent presidential hopeful, but Mr. Lucey said he had no date for a meeting with Rep. Anderson.

Sources close to Rep. Anderson said, however, that the decision to offer the nomination to Mr. Lucey had been made and all that remained was the timing and circumstances of formalizing it.

Anderson Denial

[In Minneapolis today, Rep. Anderson again denied today that he has picked Mr. Lucey or anybody else as his running mate, UPI reported.

[At a news conference, he said the selection process for a running mate was under way and he would make an announcement "at the appropriate time." He said he would do his best to make that announcement before the end of this month, UPI reported.]

Rep. Anderson and Mr. Lucey met in New York last week after Mr. Lucey resigned as a delegate to the Democratic convention to protest the passage of the rule binding delegates to their original candidate commitments — a decision that effectively sealed President Carter's renomination victory over Sen. Kennedy.

Mr. Lucey had left the Wisconsin governorship in mid-1977 to accept an appointment from Mr. Carter as ambassador to Mexico, but his personal relationship with Mr. Carter — when both were governors and during his tenure as ambassador — was never cordial.

Last fall, White House sources leaked stories criticizing Mr. Lucey's service in Mexico and, when Mr. Lucey resigned last October, he almost immediately went to the Kennedy campaign as its deputy chairman.

Linked to Kennedys

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin and owner of a successful Madison, Wis., real estate and investment firm, Mr. Lucey's political career has been linked with the Kennedys for the past 20 years.

As chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic Party in 1960, he backed John Kennedy against Hubert Humphrey in that year's Wisconsin primary.

A leader in the revival of the Wisconsin Democratic Party in the 1950s, Mr. Lucey was elected lieutenant-governor in 1964, failed in a bid for governor in 1966 and was elected in 1970 and 1974.

His six years as state executive were marked by major tax reform, economic development, and environmental programs and the reorganization of the state's widely acclaimed higher education system.

Mr. Lucey always has been identified with the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. He was active in Robert Kennedy's 1968 campaign for the presidential nomination, and after Kennedy's death became the convention floor manager for Eugene McCarthy. Mr. Lucey was one of those considered as a running mate for George McGovern in 1972.

Rep. Anderson has indicated for weeks that he hoped to find a well-known Democrat, an elected official, and someone with ties to organized labor as his running mate. Mr. Lucey would fulfill those requirements.

Wisconsin is a target state for the Anderson campaign, because of its progressive political tradition. But it provided severe disappointment to Rep. Anderson in the Republican primary in April, where a third place finish led to his decision to leave the Republican nomination contest and run as an independent.

President in Boston

Kennedy Welcomes Carter Warmly, Vows to Aid Him

BOSTON, Aug. 22 (NYT) — President Carter, in his first trip of the general election campaign, exchanged smiles and kind words with Sen. Edward Kennedy in the senator's home territory, then carried his defense of his adminstration's military preparedness record to the American Legion convention in Detroit.

Mr. Kennedy, the president's erstwhile opponent for the Democratic presidential nomination, greeted Mr. Carter in Boston with a promise to work hard to get him re-elected. Then he flew to Detroit, where he warmly endorsed Mr. Carter and charged that Republican candidate Ronald Reagan represents the "forces of reaction."

Mr. Carter, in his speech here yesterday, said that the United States can win an arms race if it must, and that his administration's military policies have strengthened the nation without risking all-out weapons competition.

Mr. Kennedy's amiable appearance with the president at Logan Airport contrasted with his demeanor on the podium of the Democratic National Convention in New York last week. His unsmiling manner at that time was cited by Mr. Reagan, among others, as evidence of Democratic disunity. Yesterday the senator and the president both smiled.

Mr. Kennedy followed Mr. Carter through a receiving line of Boston and Massachusetts politicians, introducing him and chatting. Then he went to a microphone to say of Mr. Carter, "I'm determined that he'll be re-elected as the president of the United States."

Mr. Carter responded to Mr. Kennedy's welcome by saying he was "grateful to be on the platform with [Mr. Kennedy] twice in less than a week." He said he was confident of winning, because "Sen. Kennedy and all those Americans that supported him during the primary and caucus season will be on my side, helping me to lead the Democratic Party to a great victory."

Military Record

Mr. Carter's main appearance in Detroit was before the American Legion convention, where Mr. Reagan won applause Wednesday for calling the president's defense spending increases "largely phony."

Mr. Carter made his first public reference to Presidential Decision Memorandum 59, which emphasizes military targets rather than industrial and population centers in the event of nuclear war. He said the new strategy strengthens the nation's defenses by giving them more "flexibility."

The Legionnaires applauded Mr. Carter lightly for the most part, although they gave him a strong hand when he noted that he had fought successfully for draft registration. He was booed last week when he made the same boast at the Democratic convention.

[In Detroit today, Mr. Carter told members of the American Federation of Teachers that they are comrades in arms guarding the future against the Republicans, the Associated Press reported. He thanked the national AFT convention for its endorsement and praised Sen. Kennedy, whom the 550-000 member union originally supported for the Democratic presidential nomination.

[Mr. Carter also said he looked forward to a debate with Mr. Reagan. His 20-minute speech drew several standing ovations.]

'Fantasy Goals'

In his speech to the Legion, Mr. Carter avoided the sharp denunciations of Mr. Reagan and the Republicans that marked his speech last week. The closest he came was saying that the United States "has the courage to reject the easy illusions of something for nothing, the fantasy goals of strength without sacrifice, the irresponsible advocacy of shortcut economics and quick-fix defense policy."

Where last week Mr. Carter accused Republican administrations of letting military strength lag, yesterday he said expenditures had grown under his administration from the rate achieved "during the eight years before I was elected president." Where last week he suggested that Republican doctrines would lead to war, yesterday he merely scoffed at what he called "an illusion of absolute nuclear superiority."

He said that in his administration the nation's nuclear power has been steadily augmented, and that more money could not have been spent wisely.

"We have strengthened every single element of our strategic deterrent," he said, "and we have also worked to enhance strategic stability through world peace, and through negotiation of mutual and balanced limits on strategic arms."

Bush Says Reagan to Abide By U.S.-Treaty on Taiwan

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Aug. 22 (WP) — Republican vice presidential candidate George Bush said today that Ronald Reagan, if elected president, will abide by the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act, which forbids official relations between Washington and Taipei.

Mr. Bush's remarks to an American luncheon here, apparently reflecting what he said earlier in a lengthy meeting with Chinese Communist Party Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, appear to have mollified the Chinese who have been sharply critical of Mr. Reagan in the past week.

At a press conference Saturday in Los Angeles, Mr. Reagan had supported creating an official U.S. liaison office in Taiwan, an act that Peking says would destroy the basis for normalized U.S.-Chinese relations. He also said "there are provisions for governmental relations" under the Taiwan Relations Act.

Today Mr. Bush and Richard Allen, Mr. Reagan's foreign policy adviser traveling with Mr. Bush, both said the Taiwan Relations Act barred governmental relations, although both avoided saying that Mr. Reagan had misspoken. In a briefing for reporters, Mr. Allen said that, if Mr. Reagan had "had his druthers he would have preferred to have an official liaison office in Taiwan," but since the law barring official relations was on the books he would abide by it.

Responding to questions at the end of a luncheon speech to the Peking American Club, Mr. Bush acknowledged that "there is some confusion" about Mr. Reagan's Taiwan stance, but he indicated that he felt he had cleared it up with the Chinese.

The Chinese press today continued to report U.S. criticism of Mr. Reagan's remarks, but the People's Daily also quoted Foreign Minister Huang Hua referring to Mr. Bush, a former U.S. envoy here, as "an old friend and American political leader." The willingness of Mr. Deng, China's most influential leader, to spend nearly two hours with Mr. Bush also indicated approval of Mr. Bush's explanations on Taiwan policy.

'No Such Intent'

Asked at the luncheon if Mr. Reagan would try to amend the Taiwan Relations Act to allow official relations after he was elected, Mr. Bush said, "There is no such intent to my knowledge."

It is understood that Mr. Reagan has expressed concern about the lack of official relations with Taiwan because he is disturbed by the tone of the U.S.-Taiwan relationship, with representatives of the unofficial American institute in Taiwan refusing to meet Taiwan counterparts in their offices.

Mr. Bush said he did not know what a Reagan-Bush administration would do if the Chinese asked permission to purchase offensive U.S. arms, now barred by the Carter administration. But he said: "I would tell you that Governor Reagan would be a strong president, the kind of president that would be appreciated by the Chinese leaders."

At the beginning of his meeting with Mr. Bush, Mr. Deng told the American he looked younger than he remembered him. When Mr. Bush inquired about Mr. Deng's health, the 76-year-old vice chairman said "age will show itself."

China has announced that a session of the National People's Congress will begin Aug. 30. Mr. Deng is expected to resign his deputy premiership at the congress, but keep his more important party post.

Tremors Shake Greece

ATHENS, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Two pre-dawn tremors registering 3 and 3.7 on the Richter scale were reported yesterday by the Athens Seismological Institute. Police said no casualties or damage were reported.

U.S. to Let General Return to Seoul Post

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — The Carter administration, in what is likely to be interpreted as a signal of approval of the South Korean strongman, Gen. Chon Too Hwan, has decided to permit U.S. military commander Gen. John Wickham to return to Seoul.

After attending a commanders' conference in Norfolk, Va., Gen. Wickham has been waiting in Honolulu for more than a week as a Korean governmental shuffle opened the way for Gen. Chon to take over the country's presidency. Gen. Chon, 49, resigned his commission today because the constitution forbids a member of the military from becoming president.

Gen. Wickham's activities are particularly sensitive because of an interview he gave to American journalists in August, suggesting U.S. support for a Chon presidency. Gen. Wickham had asked that the remarks not be attributed to him by name, but he was identified as the source by Gen. Chon and his remarks were widely quoted in the controlled Korean press.

Gen. Wickham's statements supporting Gen. Chon drew criticism from the State Department and by keeping him in Hawaii rather than permitting him to return to Seoul, the administration sought to convey the message that his remarks were out of turn, and to avoid further use of Gen. Wickham's presence by Gen. Chon as symbolic of U.S. endorsement.

Military Exercise

The decision to permit Gen. Wickham's return in the next several days was made at his request, after a lengthy telephone conversation between him and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke. Gen. Wickham is reported to have been eager to participate in a previously planned U.S.-Korean military "command post exercise," which is to end next Tuesday.

While seeking to avoid conveying an endorsement of Gen. Chon, the Carter administration has sought to avoid any sign of lessening U.S. military support for South Korea, where 40,000 U.S. troops and a longstanding security commitment remain.

Failure to permit Gen. Wickham to return for the military exercise, especially in view of his own recommendation that he participate, could have generated criticism on grounds that security was taking second place to political considerations.

The decision to authorize Gen. Wickham's return came as a top South Korean emissary made the rounds of policy-makers here seeking to explain the political changes under way. The emissary, Choi Kwang Soo, is secretary-general of the presidency in Seoul.

Chon Attacks Corruption

KWANGTAN, South Korea, Aug. 22 (WP) — Gen. Chon, declaring his devotion to a path of "difficult justice," ended 29 years of military life with a review of troops near this village, about three miles from the Korean demilitarized zone.

In a brief speech to men of the First Infantry Division he once commanded, Gen. Chon declared that "corruption and irregularities" must be uprooted from the country. "I have chosen the way of difficult justice rather than easy injustice," he said.

His remarks apparently referred to the massive purge of political enemies and alleged corrupt politicians that has already marked his leadership of a tough military regime that has run the country since May 17.

For two weeks, news stories have depicted Gen. Chon as the strong leader South Korea needs to end the period of confusion and drift that followed the assassination of President Park Chung Hee. Stories today extolled him as a simple man of the people, a devoted family man, and a military leader revered by the men who served under him.

Gen. Chon already has taken steps to assure continued control within the military after he assumes office. His close friend, Maj. Gen. Ro Tae Woo, who assisted him in the coup last December, was named yesterday head of the Defense Security Command, a position with vast surveillance powers. Gen. Chon held that post at the time of the coup and used it to monitor both civilian and military affairs.

Today's review ceremony here had some of the trappings of Gen. Chon's politics. Large placards on a hillside facing his reviewing stands spelled out a version of his regime's slogan: "New history. New wave. New determination."

The general watched as his old division paraded past his reviewing stand. The procession was followed by a 19-gun salute and the playing of "Auld Lang Syne."

U.S. Again Licensing Atomic Power Plants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission today granted the first commercial operating license to a nuclear power plant since the accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania in March of last year.

The government had suspended licensing of nuclear plants while it studied safety problems. The NRC adopted new safety rules in June and agreed to start reviewing plans for future reactors. The Virginia Electric and Power Co. said its North Anna plant licensed today was expected to be generating at full capacity in mid-September.

NATO Exercise Set

CASTEAU, Belgium, Aug. 22 (AP) — A NATO maritime maneuver involving 60,000 troops, 170 ships and 400 aircraft from eight allied nations will be held in Sept. 10 to 24 in the North Atlantic, the English Channel and the North Sea, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe announced here today. It said the excercise — one in a series of NATO maneuvers scheduled every four years — has been code-named "Teamwork 80."

Two Bombs Explode at Meeting Of Iranian Group in California

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP) — Two bombs exploded at a meeting of Iranians at a Berkeley high school Wednesday night, showering a hallway with metal fragments, authorities said yesterday. One man suffered minor injuries.

The first explosion occurred as police were evacuating about 500 students and their families. Police had received two calls warning that bombs were set to go off. A group calling itself the Iran Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the bombing.

An FBI agent in San Francisco said the meeting was attended by followers of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He said the Iran Liberation Army supposedly opposed the ayatollah. Yesterday, an Iranian student official charged that former Iranian secret police agents were responsible for the explosions.

Almost all those present at the gathering, sponsored by the International Students' Association, with Iranian students presenting folk songs and dances, were Iranians, a student spokesman said. A red banner stretched across the stage carried the letters CIS, standing for Confederation of Iranian Students.

Those evacuated from the school gathered in a service station parking lot across the street. A crowd of neighborhood people heckled the group with obscenities and shouts of "Go back to Iran." No direct confrontations were reported.

Israelis Arrest Murder Suspect

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (AP) — Israel announced yesterday that it has arrested a 24-year-old Arab in the January slaying of an Israeli Army private in the West Bank city of Hebron. The military command described the suspect as a resident of an Arab village 5 miles (8 kilometers) south of Hebron. His name was not released.

The murder of Yehoshua Sloma, 23, a seminary student, was the first in a series of violent acts this year in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Sloma was shot in the head as he shopped in Hebron's market.

The murder led to a decision by the Israeli government to allow Jews to live in the center of Hebron and build two boarding schools in the city. The decison angered Arabs, and in May gunmen ambushed Jews returning from prayers in Hebron, killing six. In what appeared to be retaliation by Jewish extremists, three Palestinian mayors were the targets of car bombings a month later.

Pakistani Party Charges Zia With Fostering Unrest

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — Leaders of Pakistan's National Democratic Party accused President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of inflaming sectarian differences among Moslems to maintain his authoritarian grip on the country.

The party's national executive committee, meeting in defiance of the military government's ban on political activity, said Gen. Zia had used Islam to destroy the democratic and social rights of Pakistanis. And it accused him of simultaneously encouraging sectarian differences that pose an alarming threat to the unity of the country.

Over the past month, mullahs at government-financed mosques have been demanding that members of the country's minority Shiite sect be made to accept the rules of the Sunni majority.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

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The World Bank Report: 2

While rich countries have a responsibility to help poor ones, the poor countries have to help themselves. Many kinds of economic development require little financial aid, or none at all. The World Bank's report — its annual assessment of progress — is especially interesting on the subject of these strategies. Americans, who sometimes grow tired of hearing the bank's pleas for more help, might like to know that the bank also has a message for the recipients.

"Educating girls may be one of the best investments a country can make in future economic growth and welfare," the report observes. That's aimed at the discrimination still prevalent in, particularly, South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. Among families of equal incomes, children's nourishment is better where mothers have had more education. In those families, both birth rates and children's death rates are significantly lower.

To have trained physicians and large hospitals is splendid. But where there are none, community health workers and the simplest medication can accomplish a lot. Similarly, schools with classes of 20 pupils are desirable. But several Central African countries, which can't afford that many teachers, have shown that classes can be as large as 60 pupils with only minor losses in achievement.

Where malnutrition is endemic, governments need to pay attention to the foods of the poor. In tropical countries people eat a lot of cassava because it's cheap. But it's also very low in protein. Wise policy encourages production of complementary foods that are also cheap but high on protein, like beans and lentils.

The World Bank describes absolute poverty as a state of malnutrition, illiteracy and disease "beneath any reasonable definition of human decency." Out of the world's population of 4.4 billion, more than one in six — 780 million people — live in that condition. That number, incidentally, does not include China's poor, about whom not much is known. Nearly half of those 780 million live in India and Bangladesh. One-sixth live in Southeast Asia, mostly in Indonesia. Another sixth are in sub-Saharan Africa. The rest are scattered through Latin America, North Africa and the Middle East. Two out of every five of them are children. The great majority live in rural areas, where the men are usually landless agricultural laborers. But the countries in which they live are not without resources, and in most of them economic output has been steadily rising.

Even in the very poor countries, in response to a great deal of hard and skillful work, life is improving. The question is whether that rise can be accelerated a little. That's what the aid is for.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Terror in Striped Pants

One reason it's hard to discourage government-sponsored international terrorism is that it's often hard to prove it is truly government-sponsored. There seems to be no such problem in West Berlin. Two Iraqis, carrying both a bomb and Iraqi diplomatic passports, have been arrested. Why then does the West German government, citing raisons d'etat, request that they merely be exiled, not prosecuted?

The Iraqis were posted at their nation's embassy in East Berlin. They were arrested by West Berlin police after passing an explosive to a police informer. Their plot, police say, was to bomb a meeting of Kurdish students opposed to the Iraqi regime. West Berliners were of course outraged. A logical response from Bonn would have been to reinforce local legal action with international investigation and perhaps diplomatic sanctions. But Bonn did just the opposite.

Conceivably, Bonn's obscure "foreign policy considerations" are in fact compelling. Rumors hint that some prisoner exchange deal is cooking. Yet as West Berlin's Mayor Stobbe insists, "We've got to be given some plausible grounds for the release of these men."

The evidence grows that Iran, Libya, Iraq and other nations use assassination abroad as an instrument of domestic politics. If other countries respond with silence or polite diplomacy, government-sponsored terror can only flourish. Until some "plausible grounds" are in fact produced, West Germany's present conduct can only increase the danger of terrorism, in West Berlin and everywhere else.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Gierek's Awkward Position

The implications of the strikes in Poland are not only political. They offer new and dramatic proof of the conflict that is bound to arise, sooner or later, when a government assumes total control of the economy and proclaims its ability to bring a Socialist utopia.

Having assumed this posture of infallibility, such a government can hardly complain when workers demand that it provide them with a share of this utopia. And so Communist Party Leader Edward Gierek finds himself in the awkward position of having to admit that he cannot meet wage demands while insisting that the Socialist dictatorship remain sacrosanct.

In a free economy, government efforts to pose as the arbiter of wages and prices have never commanded public confidence. When a union in the private sector demands higher wages, its adversary is not the government, it is a vast and faceless mass of consumers. If management grants more than the market will justify, it drives itself out of business. The union that refuses to recognize this drives itself out of business also.

The free market place serves as an invisible umpire against who there is no arguing.

— From the Chicago Tribune.

International Opinion

Mistrust in Poland

In his address to the nation this week, Edward Gierek appealed to the workers to recognize the geopolitical realities the country faces. He warned that no challenge to the "basis of the Socialist state" would be tolerated.

That appeal to reason was almost redundant. Unless the "basis of the Socialist state" is defined by Mr. Gierek as unrepresentative repression, the strikers cannot — yet — be accused of challenging it. But, if things drag on without serious concessions from the government, then the strikers could well raise the stakes. Demands — sadly, impossible demands — for a multi-party democracy and a neutralist foreign policy could surface at any time.

Mr. Gierek, in effect, appealed to the strikers to trust him. That appeal was very necessary indeed. Things would not have come this far without an appalling gulf of mistrust and contempt between the workers and the party Mr. Gierek leads.

If Mr. Gierek wishes to bridge that gap — and ease Poland along the road to a more democratic and participatory form of Communism — his first and urgent task is to announce immediate and free elections within the existing union structure — not to sneer at those demands as "anti-Socialist."

— From the Guardian (London).

Angry French Fishermen

There is no doubt that French fishermen have cause for complaint. But so do other fishermen, in England, Scotland, Ireland and West Germany, and though there have been protests none of them has been so damaging and disruptive as those of the French. It now has to be seen how much can be done for fishermen throughout the European Community by means of a revised common fisheries policy.

— From The Times (London).

* * *

Amid all your sympathy for the travelers who got stuck on both sides of the Channel by the French fishermen's blockade, spare a thought for Joel Le Theule, the minister of transport. Left in almost lonely glory in Paris, while most other ministers are on holiday, he has been caught squarely in a welter of conflicting interests. The navy's reported move to clear the oil ports shows how serious the whole business may yet become.

An infant common fishing policy does already apply in the European Community: limited funds exist to take some fish off the markets to support prices. But the last thing that is wanted is a common fisheries policy to rival the Common Agricultural Policy. Fishermen everywhere — not only in France — will have to adjust to the world as it is.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

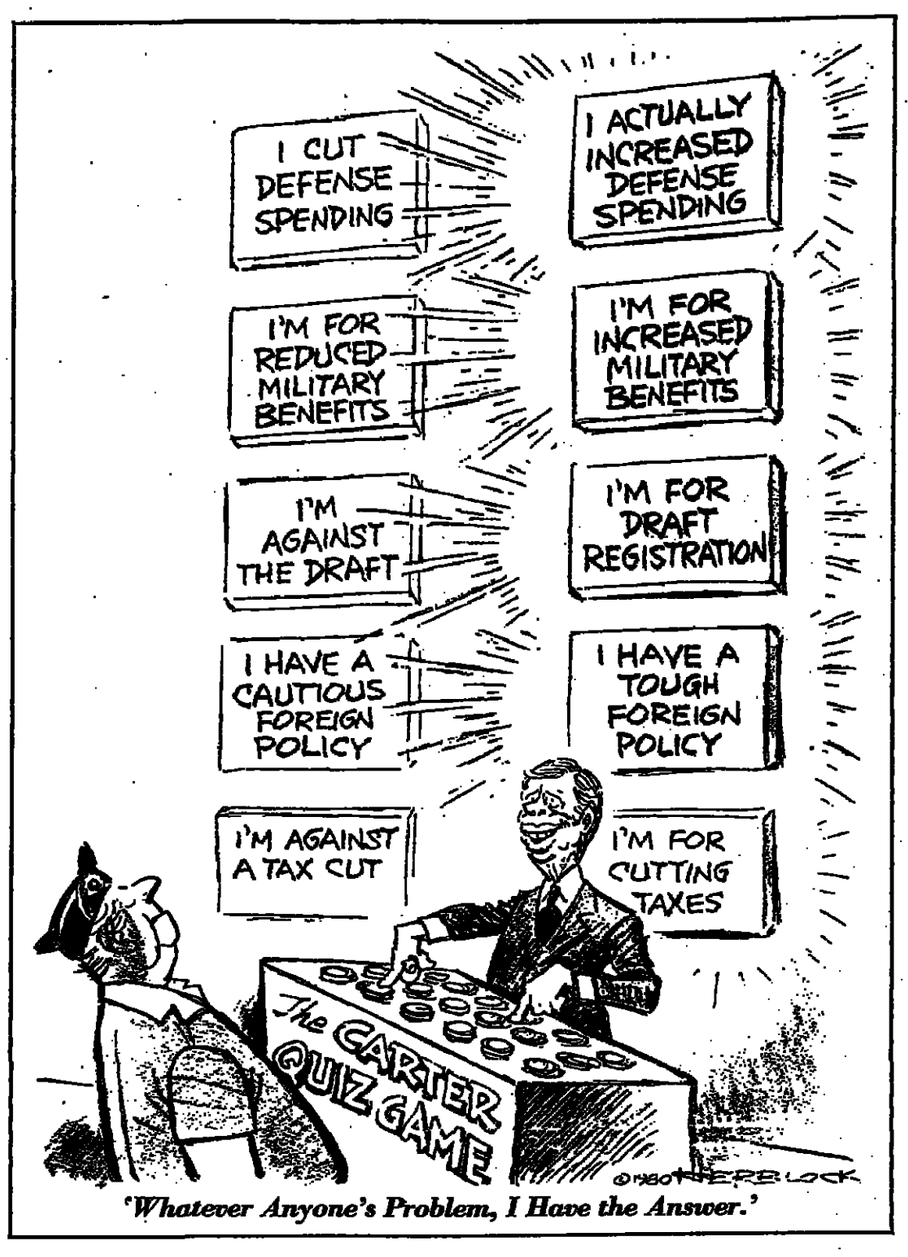
August 23, 1905

SIMLA, India — The official announcement of Lord Curzon's resignation has been received here quietly. The carrying out of the military reorganization measures will, however, be suspended until the arrival of the new viceroy, the Earl of Minto. This appointment has been received favorably, though it is regarded as obviously intended to simplify matters for Lord Kitchener, whose proposals Lord Curzon was unable to accept. The Madras Mail, southern India's leading newspaper, comments that it will be an evil day for India when a dispatch from Whitehall hands over to the commander-in-chief powers that no governor-general in the council will be able to control effectively.

Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1930

NEW YORK — John D. Rockefeller Jr. put to work today on his Pocantico Hills estate 125 of the neediest of New York's jobless men — those who are married and have children. They were among the thousands who have stormed the city's new free employment bureau during the last few days. The multimillionaire announced that he would increase his force until he had a staff of 200 men working on his estate, doubling his usual staff. In Washington, Treasury officials see little prospect of maintaining next year the 1 percent reduction in income tax authorized by the government last autumn in an effort to restore public confidence in the prosperity of the United States.



'Whatever Anyone's Problem, I Have the Answer.'

Enough Vigilante Diplomacy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Iraq has cleaned out the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad, and invited the Syrians to send a new team of diplomats without the store of explosives, guns and a vat of poison found when the premises were raided.

It is just another example, not particularly grotesque, of the way the elaborate set of diplomatic privileges established among nations is now abused and degraded for the aims of thuggery.

Meanwhile, Syria responded yesterday by ordering all Iraqi diplomats and embassy personnel in Damascus out of the country.

Iraq itself has a gaudy record. Two of its diplomats were recently caught crossing from East to West Berlin with supplies of arms and false passports. Supposed "attaches" shot and killed two Paris policemen from Iraqi Embassy windows some time ago. There had been an attack by rival Arabs and the police were arresting miscreants, but apparently the Iraqis weren't about to leave their rivals' fate to the French courts, even if it meant killing Frenchmen too. And that is only what has surfaced lately.

Hit Teams

Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya officially announced that his government was sending out hit teams to kill Libyan expatriates. There were deaths in Italy and West Germany, and nobody doubted Libyan embassies were involved.

Although evidence only comes to light occasionally, there is wide suspicion among European police that the explosives and weapons terrorists use often cross borders under diplomatic seal, and the same probably happens in Iraq.

All this has become virtually routine, not to speak of the seizure of U.S. diplomats in Tehran with every sign of official sanction.

Just as routine have become the formal statements "deploring" these flagrant breaches of international law, and saying nothing more. It is now clear that no single country dares to do anything much about the habit of using diplomatic facilities for murder, especially if the country exporting assassins also exports oil. Not one has broken relations in reprisal.

So there needs to be an international effort to restore some semblance of legality in the official conduct of relations if diplomacy is to be kept above the level of organized crime.

Qadhafi has argued that the traditional striped-pants rules were devised by imperialist powers in the days of colonialism, without the Third World's participation, and therefore aren't binding on new countries. In fact, however, long-standing customs were codified in a formal convention at Vienna in 1961, and Libya (though it was before Qadhafi seized power) was among the signatories.

Anyway, neither Libya, nor Syria, nor Iraq, nor any other country that regularly cheats has offered to renounce the benefits of diplomatic immunity and "inviolability" of premises and pouch. Iranian supporters of Khomeini are among the first to denounce "illegal deprivation" of their "rights" when they are arrested for breaking other people's laws, international or criminal.

But there are two problems in getting the international community together to demand respect for rules to which almost all give lip service, and to enforce that demand by refusing privileges to any state which flouts them.

The first is that, in fact, practically every state breaks the rules, but usually with a great deal more discretion. A Western intelligence officer told me that the clandestine arsenals sent abroad at one time or another by most Western countries, including the United States, usually get to their distribution point by diplomatic courier.

Embassy Cover

Communist countries regularly use embassies to cover activities that have included assassination. All this, of course, is quite apart from spying, which isn't actually against international law although every country has national laws to punish espionage.

So the advanced countries which claim to live under a rule of law would have to agree to abide by it themselves if they want the new families on the block of nations to take seriously the need for diplomatic good behavior.

The second problem is that the new countries aren't likely to apply the rules, as well as to insist on gaining from them, unless they see their own stake in acceptance. That can be made clear in the context of demands for new "world orders," including "economic order," "information order" and so on.

The older states are having to negotiate, willy-nilly, and the first point to make is that negotiation is not possible without first establishing playing order in the exchange of representatives.

It has become fashionable to bemoan the fact that the "climate of diplomacy has changed," and respond with nothing beyond more bodyguards and armed plates. That's like opening a parasol in a thunderstorm.

There are three times more states in the world than at the end of World War II, and an even greater number of issues for them to face. Vigilante diplomacy is the way back to the jungle. The trend has to be turned around. It's in the interests of West, East, and Third World alike, and they could act together on it now, creating joint pressure on the rogues to behave or drop out.

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—*Letters*—

Nuclear Strategy

Each day brings new details of the coming thermonuclear war. Today we read of President Carter's "directive 58" devoted to "continuity of government," of hasty new plans to keep our leaders alive when it happens. Insomuch as it is under their leadership that this holocaust will break out, maybe we would do better to let them go and start with new ones. Is it not strange that the taxpayers who are totally innocent and exposed to the ravages of war, who will be burned, blinded and irradiated, are being asked to behave well, pay their taxes and provide money for deep shelters to protect their leaders?

Apart from the president, who will certainly be allowed to take his wife and children, won't the lesser leaders feel rather ashamed as they kiss their wives and children farewell before dashing off with their toothbrushes to the safety of their shelters knowing that during the next few minutes or hours their families are going to fry?

It is possible that some of them may not even want to go under these conditions, thus leaving only the most despicable, the most cowardly as a basis for the new leadership. Would it not be better to do exactly the reverse — to provide shelters for the people and ensure that those responsible for the arms strategy of the world stand outside, exposed, to watch the missiles coming? We are much more likely to avoid war if they are outside and we are inside than the reverse.

The noble tradition of the sea has always been to save women and children first, the captain being the last to leave the sinking ship; not with one lifeboat, reserved at gunpoint for the captain and his mates, who will wave good-bye to the men, women and children as the ship goes down, proud to have provided "continuity of government."

BERNARD BENSON.

Montignac, France.

Abject Confession Delivered by Gierek

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Has there ever been a more abject confession of national dependency than Edward Gierek's appeal to the striking workers in Poland?

"There are limits that must not be overstepped by anyone," the Communist Party leader told his people. "These limits are marked by Poland's reason for being. Only a Socialist Poland can be a free and independent state with inviolable frontiers."

Put more directly, if Poland appears to be moving away from its "Socialist" position, Soviet tanks will move across its frontiers, suppress what little freedom Poles have and end any pretense that this tragic people really are an "independent" nation.

Given this prospect, the Carter administration is prudently refraining from any word or signal that might encourage the strikes in Gdansk and the other affected cities — despite the profound sympathy most Americans extend to the strikers and the gratification many feel at such a slap in the face for the Soviet system.

Unrest Spreading

But even after the arrest of some dissident leaders, the unrest appeared to be spreading further into Poland; and strike leaders were reported to doubt that the Russians would come in to crush them, owing to the fierce nationalistic response they believe such an invasion would evoke among a people historically hostile to the Russians.

These doubts hardly seem realistic, after just such violent restorations of Socialist order in East Germany, Hungary and Poland in the 1950s and Czechoslovakia in 1968 — not to mention the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan last winter. Surely Moscow would again strike across its border rather than permit real independence for Poland — the foundation stone of its East European buffer-state arrangements.

The gravity with which the Soviet leaders view the new threat in the Polish industrial centers can be seen in their resumption of "jamming" Western news broadcasts that otherwise would reach the Soviet people. No wonder; when workers strike against a regime supposedly run by and for the working class, and when their demands reach beyond wages and working conditions to the underlying questions of political and social life — such as freedom of expression — the "Socialist" system is threatened at its roots.

Polish dissidence, in any case, menaces Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and may carry the potential of infecting other "Socialist" peoples, including those of the Soviet Union itself. Many of these must harbor the same complaints and resentments as the bold Polish workers — whose demands the Polish leaders cannot satisfy and the Soviet leaders cannot allow to spread.

Thus, the potential for a serious new rumble of Soviet military power is considerable; and if it sparked off a widespread and impassioned uprising of the Polish people, the potential for a dangerous new East-West crisis would be even greater. Even though Moscow, in such an event, would only be reclaiming a control the world has long conceded, these prospects may put the Soviet conquest of Afghanistan in more sensible perspective.

Afghanistan, President Carter has insisted, is the gravest crisis since World War II. What could happen in Poland makes that claim seem hyperbolic; but it did reflect the fact that for the first time Moscow had moved with its own forces outside the so-called "Socialist camp" and against the conventions of detente. As one response — forced by reaction in the Senate — Carter temporarily suspended his efforts for ratification of SALT-2, and many believe the treaty is dead.

Empty 'Doctrines'

A new East-West crisis over Poland would not revive it, quite the opposite. But the strain on Soviet-U.S. relations and on American emotions that would be induced by armed subjugation of the Polish workers does suggest that nuclear arms control, and ultimately reduction, is more important to achieve, not less, because of such intermittent crises in a dangerously divided world.

That there is little the United States can do to aid or protect the strikers in Poland — unless Americans are prepared for full-scale war on the issue — underlines what was not sufficiently understood at the time of the Afghanistan invasion. There are finite limits to U.S. military power which can be overcome neither by bully-boy rhetoric or empty new "doctrines." Carter's vaunted Rapid Deployment Force, for example, even if it existed in its projected form, could do little or nothing to prevent Soviet tanks from pouring into Poland.

But if Afghanistan and Poland suggest the limited nature of U.S. power, they far more graphically point out the inherent weakness of the Soviet Union and the "Socialist system." Try as it might, Moscow has never been able to create a stable client state in Afghanistan; and after more than three decades, it still has to force Poland to accept the "workers' state."

So the divisions the Russians seek to subjugate the one, so far unsuccessfully, and that they may have to send to control the other, do not represent real power but only its poor and disreputable relation — brute force.

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On Sharing the Wealth

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — If you can bear to tear your mind away from the gripping presidential campaign for one moment, you might find brief diversion in considering a battle that is likely to erupt in 1981, no matter who is sitting in the White House.

It is a renewal of one of the classic struggles in U.S. politics, one which has been a feature of the United States since the hour of its founding. It is the battle of the states vs. the national government. And unless I misread the signs, it is about to burst forth in new fury once this election is out of the way.

The governors of the once-sovereign states are working up a fair-sized head of steam about their treatment by Washington and, with help from the state legislatures, may maneuver themselves into a position where they can do more than complain about it.

The National Governors Association annual meeting in Denver, held just before the Democratic convention, echoed with the sharpest bipartisan rhetoric about the excesses of Washington that I have heard at such meetings in the 18 years I have been covering them.

The 1970s were, relatively speaking, a time of federal-state cooperation. Federal grants-in-aid grew at their fastest pace in history. Richard Nixon sponsored no-strings revenue sharing with states and cities, and effective lobbying by local and state governments pushed it through Congress in 1972. Ex-Gov. Jimmy Carter improved access to the White House for his former colleagues.

But in the last few years, things have turned sour. The growth of federal grants has slowed appreciably and so has the willingness of Congress or the president to increase the states' flexibility in the use of those funds. Instead, governors complain that they are more frequently bypassed in direct federal-city programs.

The final blow came this year when Congress, with the approval of the Carter administration, cut the states out of the renewal of revenue-sharing, the single biggest non-categorical grant program.

New Response

As Otis Bowen, the Republican governor of Indiana and retiring chairman of the association, said in a statement opening the Denver meeting: "It is clear that Washington has changed the terms of the partnership [in ways that] demand a new response from the states, a response that is more aggressive, more independent, more skeptical of federal power."

The incoming chairman of the association, Democrat George Busbee of Georgia, went further, saying that, "To me, there is no doubt that the federal umbilical cord is beginning to strangle us," and "If something isn't done, then I fear that my successors and yours ultimately will be relegated to mere clerks of the federal establishment."

The committee headed by Republican Richard Snelling of Vermont said, "The federal system has reached a crossroads. The role of the states has been eroded to the point that the authors of the Constitution would not recognize the intergovernmental relationships they crafted so carefully in 1789."

And Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, a liberal Democrat, used language echoing the most strident states-rights Southerner of the 1950s, when he said, "The federal system is in complete disarray. Congress has lost all sense of restraint. The 10th Amendment, reserving powers to the states, is a hollow shell."

When such sentiments are expressed, not just by conservatives but by activist governors of liberal bent, they deserve to be taken seriously. Burned by what they regard as betrayal in the revenue-sharing fight by some of their city "allies," the governors appear to be forging a new national alliance with the state legislative leaders, who often, of course, are their political rivals at home.

By a combination of political, legal and constitutional challenges, they intend to force a serious debate in the 1980s on sorting out the roles, responsibilities and revenue sources of the differing levels of the federal system. They strike me as being deadly serious about this effort. Much of the intellectual backup is ready from their own staffs and the excellent work of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

On the face of it, their cause ought to fit more comfortably with the instincts of Ronald Reagan than with Carter. Reagan has talked of "an orderly return of some programs, and the revenues to support them, to the states and localities."

But many of the governors think Reagan's impulse to dump welfare on the states is as cockeyed as Carter's long vendetta against state revenue-sharing. They have their own ideas about what constitutes a reasonable redistribution of power and responsibility. And my guess is that they will be heard — no matter who is president.

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Obituaries

McDonnell, Aviation Pioneer

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22 (AP) — James Smith McDonnell, 81, one of the last of the aviation pioneers and the builder of one of the world's largest aerospace companies, died at his home near here early today of complications from a stroke suffered early this month.

Born in Denver on April 9, 1899, of an Arkansas family, Mr. McDonnell attended high school in Little Rock, Ark. He was graduated from Princeton in 1921 with a degree in physics and later received a master's degree in aeronautical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Following work that ranged from test pilot to engineer for other firms, Mr. McDonnell founded his own company at Lambert Field in St. Louis in 1939. He then had 12 employees.

In 1979, McDonnell Douglas Corp., which was created by the merger, in 1967, of McDonnell with the Douglas Aircraft Co. of Santa Monica, Calif., reported earnings of $199 million on sales of $5.3 billion with a $10.88-billion order backlog. Mr. McDonnell was board chairman of the corporation at the time of his death.

During World War II, McDonnell Aircraft Corp. expanded rapidly but devoted most of its efforts to subcontracting work for larger manufacturers. Before the end of the conflict, however, McDonnell had begun to design one of the earliest jet planes, a craft that would propel the Navy into the jet age.

Mr. McDonnell, known as "Mr. Mac" to his employees, also was proud that his company's Mercury and Gemini space capsules had helped put the first men into space. An early believer in space travel, Mr. McDonnell began work that led to the space capsule's development even before the government had allocated any money for it.

Max-Pol Fouchet

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP) — Max-Pol Fouchet, 67, a literary critic who published poetry by Andre Gide and other eminent French writers during World War II and often incurred the wrath of the Nazi censors, died today.

Born into a family of Cherbourg shipowners, Mr. Fouchet worked his way to Algeria aboard a freighter at the age of 17 and founded his journal, "Fontaine," in Algiers in 1936.

He published poetry by Gide, Samuel Beckett, Malcolm Lowry and other authors who were to become mainstream figures of postwar literature.

One of his best-known services to the anti-German resistance was the publication of a lengthy poem by Paul Eluard that outwitted the censors by pretending to be a love poem until the last line, when the object of its affection was made known: "I was born to know you and to name you, Liberty."

The censors never bothered to read the poem all the way through before permitting its publication, and it became a symbol of the resistance.

After the war, Mr. Fouchet taught art history at Columbia University in New York, wrote literary criticism and fiction and served as French television's art critic.

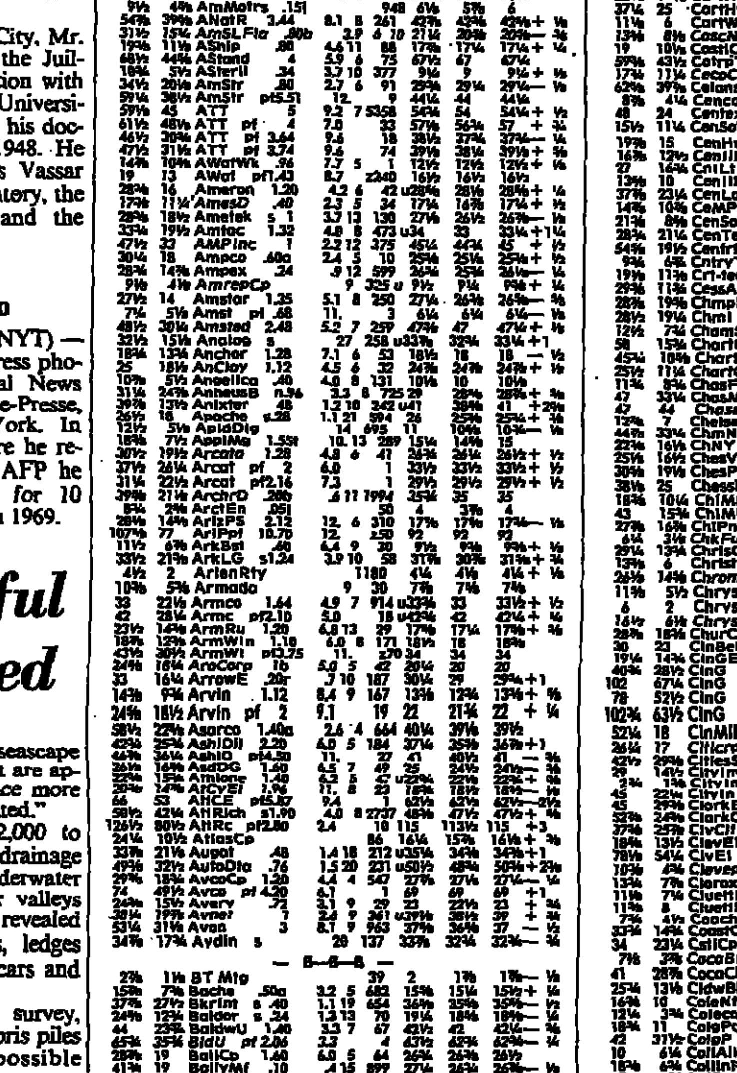
David Mercer

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT) — David Mercer, 52, an award-winning British playwright and screenwriter whose works appeared Off Broadway and in movies and on television, died of a heart attack Aug. 8 while vacationing in Haifa, Israel.

In 1978, Mr. Mercer won the French Film Academy's "Cesar" award for his screenplay "Providence," written in 1977 and directed by Alain Resnais. In 1965, Mr. Mercer's comic screenplay, "Morgan: A Suitable Case for Treatment," received the British Film Academy's award for best screenplay.

His television play, "A Suitable Case for Treatment," won the British Writers' Guild award for the best such work in 1962.

Already well-known to British stage, film and television audiences, Mr. Mercer first came to the attention of American theatergoers with his Off Broadway production of "Ride a Cock Horse," which was presented at the Hudson Guild Theater in March, 1979.



Keystone

Max-Pol Fouchet

Norman Shelley

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Norman Shelley, 77, the man who fooled wartime Americans into thinking they were hearing Prime Minister Winston Churchill vow to "fight on the beaches," died today.

Mr. Shelley, a character actor best known for British radio roles, collapsed at a subway station and was dead on arrival at a hospital.

In 1940, Churchill made his celebrated "We shall never surrender" speech in Parliament. He was too busy to repeat it for a phonograph record, so, in one of the war's best-kept secrets, revealed only last year, Mr. Shelley, who already had a radio reputation for mimicking Churchill, recorded the speech.

Norman Cazden

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT) — Norman Cazden, 65, U.S. pianist, composer, musicologist and educator, died Monday of cancer in Bangor, Maine, where he lived.

A native of New York City, Mr. Cazden studied piano at the Juilliard School and composition with Walter Piston at Harvard University, from which he received his doctorate in musicology in 1948. He taught at such schools as Vassar College, Peabody Conservatory, the University of Michigan and the University of Illinois.

Samuel Schulman

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT) — Samuel Schulman, 73, a press photographer for International News Photos and Agence France-Presse, died Tuesday in New York. In 1923, he joined INP, where he remained for 35 years. At AFP he headed photo operations for 10 years, until his retirement in 1969.

Team of U.S. Oceanographers Doubtful Wreckage of Titanic Has Been Located

By John Noble Wilford

BOSTON, Aug. 22 (NYT) — The expedition searching for the Titanic reached port here yesterday, and although its organizers still believe they have located the wreck of the famed luxury liner, scientists associated with the venture were less certain.

Oceanographers in the party said that an analysis of the sonar images of the North Atlantic sea floor failed to reveal conclusive evidence of the hulk. The 882-foot Titanic struck an iceberg and sank 380 miles southeast of Newfoundland 68 years ago.

"We did not find the Titanic," William Ryan, an expedition geophysicist, said in an interview soon after the expedition docked. "If we had had better weather and a little more time, we would have found it. Another week out there and we would have had it for sure. We were that close to discovery. I'm convinced that it will be found next year."

Mike Harris, the expedition leader, said he thought the group had in fact found the Titanic but agreed that there was no proof.

"The only way we can prove it is to get down there with television cameras," he said.

The research vessel H.J.W. Fay spent three weeks conducting a systematic sonar survey of the area where the Titanic went down. Jack Grimm, the Abilene, Texas, oilman who is financing the project, vowed to resume the search next year, probably returning for another sonar survey in the spring and then, if the hulk is located, going down in a manned submarine for a close photographic inspection. He has no plans to raise the ship, but he expects to recoup expenses through television, movie and book spinoffs.

One of the problems encountered in this summer's search was the complex and dynamic terrain of the sea floor in the wreck area. This confounded the searchers but fascinated the oceanographers, Mr. Ryan and Fred Spiess of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

The sonar soundings, Mr. Ryan said, produced some of the most detailed images ever made of the sea floor where continental geologic structures merge into deep-sea basins. The expedition scientists described the so-called continental margin area as a "scarred seascape of natural catastrophes that are apparently occurring at a pace more rapid than hitherto anticipated."

There, at depths of 12,000 to 13,000 feet, stretched a drainage basin carved by swift underwater currents to resemble river valleys and deltas on land. Sonar revealed deep gullies and canyons, ledges and cataracts, avalanche scars and scattered piles of debris.

In the reconnaissance survey, some of the ledges and debris piles were mistaken for possible shipwrecks. The particular sonar image that Mr. Harris had reported as showing an object "the right length, right width and right height of the Titanic" turned out on closer inspection to be a ledge on the side of the large submarine canyon.

Given the area's dynamic geology, Mr. Ryan said, there is a "low probability that the Titanic lies in an unbroken piece in open terrain, and a high probability that it is either buried in sediment or otherwise obscured by the geological features."

If this proves to be the case, project scientists said, it will probably take cameras and magnetometers to make a positive identification.

Uganda Politician Alleges Sabotage

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 22 (AP) — Leaders of Uganda's Democratic Party accused political rivals today of importing weapons and assasination squads from neighboring countries to disrupt national elections tentatively scheduled for the end of September.

Democratic Party Secretary-General Francis Bwengye, speaking at a news conference here, said the weapons were made in Yugoslavia and were being smuggled from Zambia by truck through Zaire and Rwanda. In addition, he said that "red guard" squads were being recruited by a rival political party to assasinate Democratic Party leaders. He refused to name the party.

"The group involves government people and members of the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] as well as imported commandos," he said, claiming that the alleged assasination squads already were being deployed around Kampala. Mr. Bwengye's Democratic Party is one of four parties in next month's elections.

Censure Motions Lose in Austria

VIENNA, Aug. 22 (AP) — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's government easily turned back two no-confidence motions made last night by opposition parties over a hospital building scandal.

The more serious of the two challenges, aimed at unseating Hannes Androsch, finance minister and vice chancellor, was voted defeated 94-76. Opposition People's Party leader Alois Mock charged that Mr. Androsch, owner of a tax-consulting firm, lied about business it had done in the building of a new Vienna city hospital complex. Mr. Androsch denied any improprieties.

The People's Party, which had expected the defeat of its own motion, joined with Mr. Kriesky's Socialists to vote down a surprise no-confidence motion that the small Freedom Party had brought against Mr. Kreisky's government.

Woman Sentenced To Death in Texas

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — A California woman convicted of strangling two men was sentenced to death by lethal injection yesterday. Under Texas law, an appeal of the sentence is automatic. There have been no executions in the state since 1964.

Prosecutors said the woman, Pamela Perillo, 24, met the victims while hitchhiking through Houston with two companions on Feb. 24. The three hitchhikers took the victims' car and about $800, police said. No trial date has been set for the other two persons charged in the case.

Cocaine Linked to Birth Defects, Scientists Tell Pregnant Women

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22 (AP) — Cocaine taken during the first stage of pregnancy could cause a wide range of birth defects, according to researchers at Temple University. Their study is the first to link cocaine and deformities, they said.

"Although we can't say with 100 percent certainty that there is a correlation between an animal study and humans, there is enough indication to caution women to the danger that birth defects could occur if cocaine is taken during pregnancy, especially during the first three months," said Dr. Ronald Gautieri, the project supervisor.

Mice were injected once during their pregnancy with a solution containing one milligram of cocaine. The dose was smaller than the amounts used in testing the safety of such agents as saccharin and caffeine, said Michael Mahalik, who co-authored a paper on the study published in the June issue of the Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences.

More than 80 percent of the fetuses suffered from one or more deformity, Mr. Mahalik said. Some were born without eyes or with eyes that formed without lenses. Others had kidney defects, skulls that did not close over the brain, missing or extra ribs, chest walls that were not properly formed or missing toes.

Researchers found that the organs affected were ones developing on the day the cocaine was injected.

By contrast, mice injected with a salt solution or left untreated produced infants that had less than a 10 percent incidence of deformity.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 6)

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
August 22, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	844.50	845.50	N.T.	N.T.
3 months	861.50	862.00	864.00	860.00
Cathodes: spot	816.00	817.00	817.00	—
3 months	836.00	838.00	N.T.	N.T.
Tin: spot	7,125	7,130	7,125	7,110
3 months	7,125	7,130	7,140	7,125
Lead: spot	364.00	365.00	N.T.	N.T.
3 months	377.00	378.00	378.00	377.00
Zinc: spot	329.00	330.50	330.00	—
3 months	340.00	340.50	340.50	340.00
Silver: spot	685.20	686.00	N.T.	N.T.
3 months	712.50	713.50	711.50	—
Aluminium: spot	746.00	747.00	746.00	—
3 months	732.50	733.00	735.00	732.00
Nickel: spot	2,760	2,770	N.T.	N.T.
3 months	2,794	2,795	2,794	—

Tokyo Exchange

August 22, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	196	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	193
Asahi Glass	431	Mitsubi Chem.	254
Canon	635	Mitsubi Corp.	707
Dai Nip. Print	557	Mitsubi Elec	232
Fuji Bank	N.A.	Mitsui Co.	411
Fuji Photo	655	Mitsukoshi	428
Hitachi	389	Nippon Elec.	446
Honda Motor	593	Nippon Steel	142
C. Itoh	431	Sharp	595
I.H.I.	151	Sony Corp	2,570
Japan Air L.	2,350	Sumitomo Bank	420
Kansai El. Pwr.	883	Sumitomo Chem.	136
Kao Soap	413	Sumitomo Metal	158
Kawasaki Steel	139	Taisho Marine	286
Kirin Brewery	410	Takeda	605
Komatsu	378	Teijin	137
Kubota	370	Tokyo Marine	648
Matsu El. Ind.	771	Toray	241
Matsu E. Wks	593	Toyota	791

New index: 478.46; Previous: 477.19
Nikkei-DJ index: 6,886.16; Previous: 6,853.69

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
August 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	305.00	280.00	270.00	280.00	300.00	307.00
Oct	345.00	328.00	332.00	333.00	346.65	347.50
349 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	960.00	952.00	953.00	954.00	952.00	953.00
Dec	1,004	996.00	997.00	998.00	995.00	996.00
Mar	1,046	1,040	1,043	1,045	1,039	1,040
May	1,068	1,061	1,065	1,068	1,060	1,064
Jly	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,089	1,080	1,085
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,108	1,114	1,100	1,110
Dec	1,135	1,125	1,130	1,134	1,125	1,135
1,298 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,140	1,110	1,128	1,130	1,175	1,178
Nov	1,190	1,155	1,176	1,177	1,219	1,220
Jan	1,218	1,190	1,209	1,212	1,248	1,255
Mar	1,205	1,188	1,196	1,200	1,246	1,250
May	1,220	1,200	1,212	1,219	1,255	1,268
Jly	1,245	1,225	1,225	1,230	1,260	1,275
Sep	1,245	1,245	1,220	1,250	1,280	1,320
4,618 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
August 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,220	3,170	3,170	3,175	—70
Nov	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,120	—	—50
Dec	3,290	3,220	3,220	3,225	—70
Mar	3,395	3,325	3,320	3,327	—80
May	3,350	3,350	3,278	3,305	—85
Jly	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,150	3,250	—100
Aug	N.Q.	N.Q.	3,080	3,170	—100
Oct	N.Q.	N.Q.	2,970	3,050	—80
470 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.Q.	N.Q.	910	935	+5
Dec	950	950	950	960	+15
Mar	N.Q.	N.Q.	990	1,010	5
May	1,035	1,035	1,020	1,035	+15
Jly	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,030	—	+20
Sep	N.Q.	N.Q.	1,050	—	+20
8 lots.					

European Gold Markets

August 22, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	639.50	639.20	—5.05
Zurich	645.50	638.50	—8.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	641.40	637.89	—2.22

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Bails	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options
650	36.00-40.00	—	for
670	26.00-30.00	59.00-64.00	May 1981
690	19.00-23.00	49.00-54.00	start on
710	15.00-19.00	42.00-47.00	3 Nov. 80
730	11.00-15.00	34.00-39.00	

Aug. short expire on 27 Aug. 80 3.00 p.m. Geneva time.
Gold bullion 642.50-645.50

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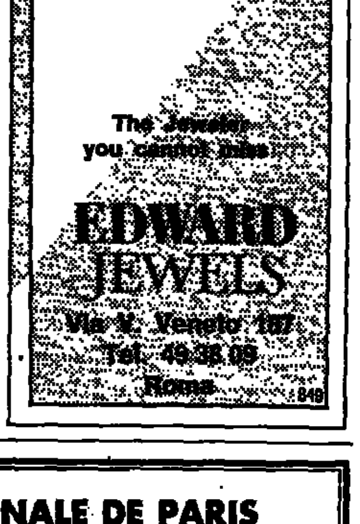

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, August 21, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13350 G. M. Res	36½	6¼	6½+ ¼
800 G Distrb A	$11	10¾	10¾+ ⅜
400 G Distrb w	465	465	465 + 5
14750 Gibraltar	$16½	15¾	16	
2700 Gratt G	$14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ¼
350 Granduc	310	310	310 — 5
335 GL Forest	$57½	57¼	57¼— ⅛
305 Greyhnd	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
2650 Hard Crp A	260	250	250 — 5
1450 Hawker	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
67 Hayes D	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛
1887 H Bay Co	$26¼	25⅞	26⅛+1¼
9059 IAC	$11	10⅞	10⅞— ⅛
10800 Indal	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
200 Inglis	$14	14	14 + ¾
1800 Inland Gas	$15	14⅞	14⅞— ⅛
414 Int Mogul	$9	8⅞	9 — ¼
6806 Inter Pipe	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	
11 Inv Grp A	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
3850 Ivaco	$20	19⅞	19⅞— ¼
1000 Jannock	$12¾	12½	12½	
9072 Kaiser Re	$33⅝	33	33⅝+ ⅝
32728 Kam Kotla	$7⅝	7	7¼+ ¼
200 Kelsey H	$27½	27¼	27¼— ⅛
6923 Kerr Add	$19½	19⅛	19⅛— ⅛
2393 Labatt A	$24⅞	24	24⅞+ ⅜
34140 Lacana	$10¼	9⅞	10¼+ ⅜
1000 LOnt Cem	$5¼	5¼	5¼+ ¼
9684 LL Lac	$20½	19⅝	19½+ 1
3800 Loblaw Co	$6⅛	6	6	
899 MICC	$11	11	11 — ⅛
4725 Melon H A	$17	16¾	17 + ⅜
120 Est Mirtic	425	425	425	
108299 Merland E	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+ ⅛
19915 Mitel Corp	$31⅞	31½	31⅝	
1389 Molson A	$33	33	33 + ⅜
580 Molson B	$31	30½	30½— ⅜
34942 Moore	$38⅞	36⅝	38½+1⅞
2480 Murphy	$36	35⅞	35⅞— ⅛
131292 Noranda	$29⅝	28⅞	29⅝+ ¾
40861 Norcen	$37	36½	37 + 1
4570 Nowsco W	$33	32½	33	
15416 Nu-West A	$27¾	27⅛	27½+ ½
5575 Oakwood	$19⅝	19¼	19⅛— ⅛
23800 Oshawa A	$10⅝	10⅜	10½+ ⅛
34935 Pamour	$19⅝	19	19	
75 PanCan P	$88	86¼	88 +1½
5900 Pembina	$12½	12½	12½	
3937 Petrofina	$60	59⅞	60 + ⅛
1594 Phenix Oil	$8⅞	8	8 + ⅛
1175 Pine Point	$39	38⅞	39 + ½
16330 Place G	315	300	305 + 5
22474 Placer	$25¼	24½	25¼+ ⅜
5500 Ram	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	
600 Redpath	$14⅝	16¼	16⅝	
1388 Rd Stenhs A	$11	11	11	
2748 Reichhold	$13⅛	12⅞	13 + ¼
24292 Revnu Prp	213	206	213 +12
500 Roman	$68	67	68	
1740 Rothman	$25⅛	25	25 — ⅛

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
9950 Sceptre	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
1201 Scotts	$7½	7½	7½	
39088 Shell Can	$33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	
91330 Sherritt	$16⅜	15⅞	16¼+ ⅜
1335 S Sears A	$8⅛	8	8⅛+ ½
12308 Skye Res	$14¼	13⅞	14⅛+ ⅛
720 Slater Stl	$17⅛	17	17	
3800 Southm	$38⅛	37½	38 + ⅜
100 St Brodcst	$13	13	13	
29803 Stelco A	$37⅞	37⅛	37⅛— ⅝
800 Steep R	$5⅞	5	5⅛	
4110 Sulpetro B	$25⅝	24⅞	25⅝+ ¼
300 Suncor Pr	$27½	27⅛	27½+ ¼
500 Tara	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+ ⅜
1098 Teck Cor A	$20⅝	20¼	20½+ ½
11176 Teck Cor B	$20⅝	19⅞	20¼+ ⅜
65715 Tex Can	$26⅝	26	26½+ ½
3000 Thom N A	$18⅛	18	18⅛	
14706 Tor Dm Bk	$32⅝	32	32 — ⅜
3800 Torstar B	$27½	27⅛	27½+ ½
3280 Traders A	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞— ½
40950 Trns Mt	$16	15⅞	15⅞— ⅛
30600 Trinity Res	$17⅛	16½	17 + ½
9369 TrCan PL	$24⅛	23⅝	24	
7390 Turbo	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
13625 UGas A	$11½	11⅛	11⅛— ⅜
148 Union Oil	$37⅝	37¼	37⅝+ ⅛
3700 Un Asbetos	$6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛
2570 U Keno	$47	46¼	47 + ½
3112 U Siscoe	$20½	20	20½+ ¼
3050 Un Carbid	$34½	33⅝	34½+1¼
3800 Versil Cor	$17½	17¼	17½	
5900 Vestgron	$20	19½	19⅞+ ⅜
609 Weldwod	$25½	25	25	
3225 West Mine	$23¼	22	22 — ½
800 Weston	$26⅛	26½	26½	
13320 Willroy	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛
975 Woodwd A	$29½	29	29¼	
2700 Yk Bear	$12½	12⅛	12⅛+ ¼

Total sales 7,091,739 shares

Canadian Indexes

August 22, 1980

	Noon Index	Previous Close
Montreal	403.57	399.68
Toronto	2,286.70	2,270.70

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, August 21, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5253 Bnk Mont	$29½	29⅛	29⅛— ¼
900 Con Cml	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
1476 Con Bath	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛— ⅛
350 Dom TxtA	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+ ¼
2350 FCA Int	310	305	310 +5
2500 Imasco	$26½	26	26 — ½
9808 NatBk Cda	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+ ⅛
3765 Power Co	$18	17⅞	18 + ½
1355 Royal Bk	$54⅛	54	54	
1000 RoyTrstco	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
4950 Steinbrg A	$22	22	22 + ½
15800 Zellers	$12	12	12 — ¼

Total Sales 1,411,215 shares.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
Floating rate note issue of US$75 million
February 1978/84.
The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning August 21, 1980 and set by the reference agent is 11⅛% annually.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
Floating rate note issue of US$125 million
February 1979/91.
The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning on August 22, 1980 and set by the reference agent is 11¹⁵⁄₁₆% annually.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 5)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14	10¼	Flexi pf	1.61	14.		26	11⅝	11¾	11¾	—⅛
32½	24⅝	FlightSf s	.16	.5	26	30	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	—⅛
68	46½	FlaECst	.20e	.3	6	2	60	60	60	+½
28⅛	19⅞	FlaPL	2.72	10.	6	533	27½	27¼	27¼	—⅛
15⅝	12½	FlaPw	s1.56	11.	7	351	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
37	18⅛	FlaSt s	1	2.9	6	479	34¾	33½	34¼	+⅜
50	36⅜	Fluor s			20	626	50	49	49½	+¼
34	20	FooteC	2	6.2	7	74	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+⅜
44⅜	21⅛	FordM	1.20	4.3		895	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	—¾
30⅞	20½	ForMK	2	6.4	8	288	u31¼	30½	31¼	+½
13¼	9¼	FtDear	1.24	11.		15	11	10⅝	10⅝	
52	35¾	FrtHow	1.48	2.8	11	73	u52⅜	51⅜	52	+⅜
42¼	18⅛	FosWh	.72	1.8	13	451	41	39⅝	40¼	+1¼
8⅞	3⅜	Fotomat				84	5⅞	5½	5⅝	—⅛
48½	19½	FourPho			11	278	25⅞	25⅝	25½	
14¼	7¼	FoxStaP	.68	6.0	6	44	11½	11⅛	11¼	—¼
55	30½	Foxbro	1.20	2.6	14	116	49⅝	49	49⅝	+⅜
13½	6¼	FrankM	.48	3.8	5	504	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
58¾	31½	FrptM s	1	1.7	17	1056	u60	58¼	58½	
13⅛	6½	Frigtrn	.30	3.4	9	134	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	
34½	23⅝	Fruehf	2.40	8.7	6	110	27⅝	27¼	27½	+⅜
22⅛	11	Fuqua	.50	3.1	4	672	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
18¼	12½	Fuqa pf	1.25	8.3		9	15⅝	14⅞	15	
		—G—G—G—								
13¼	7¾	GAF	.80	6.9	7	171	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+¼
16⅜	11⅞	GAF pf	1.20	7.9		16	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+¼
46	24⅝	GATX	2.20	6.7	6	153	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+¼
66⅛	31	GCA s	.20	.3	22	245	64	63	63⅝	+2¼
14⅜	7¾	GDV			5	285	12⅝	12¼	12½	+½
5	2⅛	GF Eqp			24	407	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
41¼	18⅛	GK Tec	1.50	3.7	7	183	40⅝	40½	40¾	
49⅜	27½	GK pf	1.94	4.0		27	48½	48¼	48¼	+½
3⅞	1⅜	GMR Pr				9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
28⅞	23¾	GalvHo	s.32	1.1	16	308	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	+⅜
54¾	39	Gannett	2	3.9	13	518	51¾	50½	51½	+1½
9¼	5½	GapStr	.38	4.3	5	72	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
20⅞	13½	Garfink	1.30	6.8	6	55	19¼	19¼	19¼	
16	10½	GasSvc	1.28	9.8	7	54	13⅛	13	13	+⅛
17¾	8⅜	Gatewy	.60	3.5	6	45	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅛
37½	34¼	Gearht	s.20	.5	29	352	u39	35⅝	39	+2⅝
38½	22⅝	Geico	1.44	3.6	8	416	u41	39⅛	39¾	+1¼
30¾	20⅞	GemCo			60	4	30½	30½	30½	+¼
18½	11¼	GAInv	2.12e	12.		212	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
73	39¾	GnAmO	.40b	.8	21	937	u79	74½	77¾	+4¾
17⅛	13	GnBcsh	.80	5.8	4	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
17⅝	11¼	GenCare			14	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
25⅛	16	GCinm	.68	3.0	10	154	23	22½	23	+½
85¼	39⅝	GDynam	1.20	1.7	10	993	72¾	71⅝	72	+1⅛
95	54⅝	GDyn pf	4.25	4.9		2	86½	86½	86½	+1½
58⅛	44	GenEl	3	5.3	9	1777	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—¾
37	23½	GnFds	2.20	6.9	6	373	32	31½	31⅞	+⅜
47	17¼	GnGth	16.47e	8.2	14	85	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
23¼	13	GnHost	.80	4.3	2	41	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+⅛
73¾	36½	GnInst	1	1.4	11	496	72⅞	71⅛	71⅛	—¼
60¾	38	GnInstr pf	3	5.0		2	60	60	60	
30⅞	19	GnMills	1.32	4.5	9	801	29½	29	29⅛	+⅜
65⅞	39½	GMot	3.85e	6.9	91	2783	57⅛	54⅜	55⅝	—¾
45¾	32	GMot pf	3.75	10.		9	37⅝	37½	37⅝	—½
61½	43¼	GMot pf	5	10.		14	50½	50⅛	50⅛	—⅜
22⅞	12⅛	GnPort	.80	3.6	5	166	22¼	21¾	22	
10	3⅜	GPU			7	776	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
13½	6¾	GnRefr			6	13	8⅝	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
43⅜	28¼	GnSignl	1.28	3.2	11	512	40½	40¼	40½	+⅛
10⅛	6¾	GnSteel	.44	4.8	5	43	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
29¾	23	GTE	2.72	10.	8	1992	27⅛	26¾	27	+⅛
25½	17¾	GTE pf	2.48	12.		14	20⅞	20⅝	20½	+⅛
23⅞	12¼	GTire	1.50	7.5	17	680	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Genesco			21	154	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
34	17¼	Genst	g1.60		8	762	u34½	33½	33⅞	+¾
30	18	Gst pf	1.68	5.5		9	u30⅝	30	30⅝	+1
29	18¾	GenuPt	1.04	4.1	11	235	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
34⅞	21½	GaPac	1.20	4.3	11	1157	28½	27½	28⅛	+½
36⅝	27⅞	GaPac pf	2.24	6.6		161	34⅛	33⅝	34	+⅛
24½	16¼	GaPw pf	2.56	13.		18	20⅜	19¾	20	—⅜
24⅛	16½	GaPw pf	2.52	13.		8	20	20	20	
26⅝	19¾	GaPw pf	2.75	12.		6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
72⅛	50	GaPw pf	7.72	13.		z20	60	60	60	+1
83½	35⅝	Geosrc	.92	1.1	16	143	u86½	85¼	86¼	+2⅝
38¾	17⅝	GerbPd	1.74	7.3	7	98	24	23⅝	23⅝	+½
97¾	55¼	Getty	1.80e	2.2	8	346	83⅝	82⅜	82¾	
18¼	12½	Getty pf	1.20	7.7		2	15½	15½	15½	
11	4⅝	GiantPC				9	6½	6⅜	6½	
16⅝	6¼	GibrFn	.60	5.9	25	228	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
27⅞	18½	GidLew s	1	2.9	6	310	u34½	33½	34½	+1
20¾	12	GiffHill	.92	4.7	8	47	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
30¼	17⅝	Gillette	1.90	6.2	8	902	u31	30¼	30⅝	+⅜
13¼	7¼	GinosInc	.44	4.4		65	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
25⅝	15¼	GleasW	.80	3.7	7	52	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+⅜
45⅞	26½	GlobM s	.20	.4	16	519	u46⅝	45½	46⅝	+⅜
19	11⅛	GldWFn	.54	3.1	7	402	17½	17	17½	+⅛
24	16⅝	Gdrich	1.56	6.7	6	345	23½	22¼	23⅛	+⅜
9⅞	7¼	Gdrich pf	.97	11.		z490	8½	8¼	8½	
16⅞	10¾	Goodyr	1.30	8.1	7	1161	16¼	16	16⅛	+⅛
29	17	GordJw	.72	2.9	4	27	25⅛	24⅝	25¼	+½
29	19⅛	Gould	1.72	6.5	8	215	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Quite simply we are offering career opportunities to the best Petroleum Engineers in Europe

Aramco is more than just an oil company. Any organisation that is responsible at all stages of operation and support, for such a large proportion of World oil production, has got to be something special. And is likely to offer its key staff a lot more – in terms of salaries, benefits and work experience.

Right now, we need Petroleum Engineers to join us in some very challenging and demanding areas. You'll need flair, adaptability, self-assurance and a sense of innovation. You'll also need an engineering degree or equivalent qualification and at least three years' experience in one of the following fields:

Drilling and Workover Engineering
You will work on exploratory and developmental drilling and workovers (onshore and offshore). You'll be responsible for preparing drilling and workover programmes, rig schedules, technical studies, cost analyses and for providing technical expertise and assistance in the field.

Reservoir Engineering
You will be involved in reservoir management of onshore and offshore fields, reservoir description, reservoir simulation and future oil/gas development. You'll be responsible for reservoir performance evaluation and prediction, extensive work on large-scale simulators, analysing and solving sub-surface problems connected with well completions and monitoring current development drilling programmes.

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where you'll have technical responsibility for maintaining oil production – and gas and water injection rates – at optimal levels: for the co-ordination of new development projects; for reviewing and analysing operating performance and streamlining existing facilities. In addition, you'll be expected to contribute and advise to a high level on the technical aspects of such specialist areas as corrosion, desal/dehydration, well equipment, artificial lift, production control and allocation.

We give our Petroleum Engineers more responsibility, more decisions to make and more resources to support them in their work: and, in addition, we're not talking about fixed-term contracts. We're offering a career, on family status at very attractive salaries indeed.

Along with our other benefits, it all adds up to an impressive package. If you have the right qualifications and experience, we'd like to talk to you now.

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Building 1723-Employment Department
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ABU DHABI NATIONAL OIL COMPANY

SENIOR ENGINEERS

FOR OIL & GAS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN ABU DHABI

The Company is engaged upon a multi-billion dollar programme to harness and market its hydrocarbon resources. Major projects including the design and construction of gas plants are currently in various stages of development from feasibility to construction.

Senior Engineers are now required to work on the Company's supervisory teams in Abu Dhabi and to be responsible for monitoring and approving the work of the main engineering contractors. Vacancies exist for:

SENIOR PROCESS ENGINEER (1)
SENIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS FOR VESSELS, ROTATING EQUIPMENT & PIPING (3)
SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEERS (2)
SENIOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS (1)
SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (2)
SENIOR INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERS (2)
SENIOR METALLURGIST (1)

These Senior Engineers will contribute in-depth skills to the conceptual and detailed design, equipment selection, construction supervision, commissioning and start-up of process plant.

They will require a background of at least eight years of relevant experience and will be capable of the preparation of Tender Specifications, analysis and evaluation of bids, supervision of engineering and construction follow-up.

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These Engineers will participate in the Project Teams supervising the design and construction of major hydrocarbon processing facilities. They will monitor and appraise contractors activities and will therefore require extensive experience of large projects within the hydrocarbon process industries.

A Bachelor Degree at minimum in a relevant discipline and membership of an accredited engineering institution will be necessary for all appointments.

Attractive remuneration and benefits will apply to these positions which are career appointments in this rapidly growing company.

Preference in selection will be given to applicants with knowledge of Arabic. Fluency in English is essential.

Applications containing full details of experience and qualifications should be sent to the following address where they will be treated with the strictest confidence. Please quote reference EE23.

JWT Recruitment Ltd
Executive Recruitment & Selection
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Port Technical Director
West Africa

This is a senior appointment with an international mining consortium operating in the Republic of Guinea.

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The post requires an engineering qualification (preferably Chartered/ Graduate); significant experience in port technical management and maintenance (including civil engineering aspects) gained in a busy operation; management skills; and the stature to liaise closely with government. Knowledge of French desirable.

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Philip Smith
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SUGAR FACTORY MANAGER

for large raw sugar mill and refinery located in a third world country.

Requirements:

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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Management/ Patient Care - Career Opportunity

Applications are now being accepted for administrative positions.

- Full time (flexible hours)
- 7 years Professional Nursing Experience
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- 2 years Leadership Program

R.N.'s interested in position must be willing to do either administrative duties or patient care activities.
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Submit resume to: Personnel Director, Vesper Memorial Hospital, 2800 Benedict Drive, San Leandro, CA 94577, U.S.A.

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Candidates should write, in strictest confidence, including background information to our Consultants:

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Careers International

OPERATIONS MANAGER **DRILLING SUPERINTENDENT**

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OPERATIONS MANAGER – with a Petroleum Engineering degree will need a background in the installation and operation of gas utilization facilities (including reinjection program), exploratory drilling development design and operation of off-shore oil facilities. Also required is at least eight years of experience in development drilling and maintenance of currently producing onshore oil fields.

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Ashland, KY 41101

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Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 22, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Sony Corp	2,223,400	11⅞	+⅛
Tesoro Pet	1,337,500	30⅛	
City Invest	601,300	27	+⅛
AmerT&T	536,800	54¼	+⅛
CitiesSvc s	528,700	43	+½
ElPaso Co	491,700	24	+⅛
RecognEq n	464,200	18	+⅜
Esmark	428,500	56½	+1⅛
Texaco Inc	428,100	38⅝	+⅛
Mobil	428,000	71⅝	—1⅜
IBM	409,400	67⅜	—⅛
PhilipsPet	400,200	43⅝	+2⅛
USAir	379,200	16⅛	+⅛
Gulf Oil	387,400	42⅝	—⅛
Pullman	361,400	37⅝	—⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw. Close
Volume (in millions)	58.21	57.59
Advanced	1,000	1,137
Volume Up (millions)	35.39	39.40
Declined	536	376
Volume Down (millions)	15.42	7.92
Unchanged	277	344
Total Issues	1,910	1,910
New highs	204	125
New lows		8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	960.49	969.45	950.73	958.19	+1.16
20 Trn	326.41	331.73	324.44	327.73	+2.80
15 Util	111.87	112.56	110.85	111.29	+0.22
65 Stk	348.79	352.57	346.13	348.47	+1.34

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	145.35	142.31	143.26	+0.46
Industrials	19.92	19.12	19.29	+0.14
Utilities	52.00	51.13	51.51	+0.12
Finance	13.27	13.08	13.15	+0.04
Transp.	127.78	125.18	126.02	+0.54

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	72.47	+0.48
Industrials	—	—	84.13	+0.41
Transp.	—	—	64.49	+0.45
Utilities	—	—	38.34	+0.28
Finance	—	—	67.97	+0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 21	146,495	345,914	1,813
August 20	126,900	339,461	1,722
August 19	140,447	348,786	1,272
August 18	162,111	400,064	1,419
August 15	159,938	355,571	1,362

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GtCang s	357,400	24⅞	—3⅛
HouOilM	327,400	34½	+⅛
Wainoco s	307,500	38⅝	—2⅝
HuskyOG s	248,000	16⅝	
Syntex Corp	227,000	48	+1⅛
IntrCtyGs p	193,500	14⅝	+⅝
Westbrne s	184,100	37⅞	+3⅞
GtBas Pet	135,900	14½	+⅛
Comndreint s	122,000	66	+3⅞
Nat Patent	117,400	3⅝	—⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw. Close
Volume (in millions)	9.57	8.71
Advanced	361	405
Volume Up (millions)	5.42	6.36
Declined	322	172
Volume Down (millions)	29.93	1.42
Unchanged	N.A.	195
Total Issues	N.A.	822
New highs	N.A.	76
New lows	N.A.	1

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
335.78	331.86	332.75	+1.06

Dividends

August 22, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt.	Pay.	Rec.
Cdn Packers	Q	.40	10-1	9-5
Gulf Utd Co	Q	.35	10-15	10-1
Kansas City Sthrn	Q	.28	9-22	9-26
Raymond Corp	Q	.30	9-30	9-12
Miss Valley Gas	Q	.37	10-1	9-15
Vaughan Jacklin	Q	.12	9-12	8-28

STOCK SPLIT

Geico Corp — 3-for-2
Tultex Corp — 2-for-1

STOCK SPLIT

RMS Electronics — 3-for-2

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt.	Pay.	Rec.
ACF Indust	Q	.42½	9-15	8-29
Amer Recreation	Q	.03	10-1	9-2
Barnwell Indus	Q	.05	9-19	9-5
Borden Corp	Q	.57½	9-17	9-3
Berkley WR	Q	.06	10-13	10-3
Clark Equip	Q	.55	9-9	8-25
Conrac corp	Q	.20	9-15	8-29
Cowles Comm	Q	.25	10-3	9-5
Crown Zellerbach	Q	.57½	10-1	9-10
Denny's Inc	Q	.22	10-1	9-10
Garfinkel Brooks	Q	.32½	9-26	9-5
Geico Corp	Q	.24	10-17	10-1
Guardian Industries	Q	.10	10-15	9-19
Guardsman Chem	Q	.15	9-23	9-4
IC Indust	Q	.50	10-1	9-12
IFS Indust	Q	.05	10-10	9-26
Kellogg Co	Q	.33	9-15	8-26
Kennecott Copper	Q	.35	9-17	8-25
Opelika Man	Q	.21	10-16	9-15
Safeguard Business	Q	.10	10-1	9-11
St Paul Secs	Q	.06½	9-15	8-29
Sav a Stop	S	.05	9-29	9-12
Sigma-Aldrich	Q	.15	9-15	9-1
Sun City Indus	Q	.06¼	9-15	8-29
Tultex Corp	Q	.12	10-1	9-10
Willamette Indus	—	.25	9-13	8-25

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—204

AMInn, ATO Inc, AVXCp, Adam Millis, AMD n, AirProd, AlaskaInt s, Amal Sug, Amer Hess, Amer Hesswi, AmeHess pf, AmExpress, Am Hospit, AMI Inc s, Ameron, Amfac Inc, Amrep Corp, AnalogDv s, Anixter Bro, Armco Inc, Armco Inc pf, Athlone Ind, Augat Inc, Auto Data, Avnet Inc, BankAmRty n, BarryWrgt, BauschLb s, BigThree, ConPEnt n, Carter Wall, CentLaEn s, Chessie Sys, CitiesSvcs, Cole Natl, Comptrvsn s, ContCorp, ContrlData, Cordura Co, CoreInd s, CorngGlW, CoxBroadc s, Daniel Ind, Data Genl, Datapoint s, DigitalEq, Dillinghm, DonLuf Jen, DowJones, Dravo Corp, Dresser Ind, Dreyfus Co, Dun Bradst, EatonCp s, Edwards s, Elect Assoc, EngMnCh s, Esmark, Farah Mfg, Federal Co, FstMiss Cp, Fst McKes, FtHow Pap, FreeptMn s, Gearhind s, GeicoCp, GenAmOil, Genstar s, Genstar pf, Geosrce, GiddLewis s, Gillette Co, GlobalMar s, Granitvle, GtNorIron, GulfWst s, GtWn pfD, Halliburtn, HiltonHtl, Homestke, HughesTool, HuttonEF s, IU Int Cp, IU Int pf, IU Int 1.36pf, Interco Inc, IrvingBkCp, JohnsonEF, Joy Mfg, KanebSvc, Kellogg Co, Kenamtl, Kollmor s, LaQuinta, LeaswyTra, Lenox Inc, Lilemark s, Litton Ind, Madisn Fd, Marion Lab, MarkCtrl, MarkCtrl 1.20pf, MaryKay, MaryKay wi, McGrw Hill, Merrill Lyn, MesaPet s, Metromed, MichEnRes, Mohwk Dat, Monarch wi, MurphyOil s, NCH Corp, NL Ind, NatSemi s, Nat Tea, NewEng TT, Niagra Shre, NorfkWn, NortonCo, Norton Sim, NortSim pf, ODECO n, ODECO wi, OutletCo, Overn Tran, OverShip s, PHHGp, PacNw Tel, PacT&T pf, PanhEP s, PeabdyInt, Pengoind, PennzCo pf, Perk Elmr, PetRes 1.73pf, Piedmt NGs, Pneumo Co, PogoProd, PrimeCmp s, RCA cv4pf, RCA 2.12cvpf, RaymondInt, Raytheon, ReadingBates s, RdgBatcy pf, RecognEq n, ReynldInd s, Reynln 2.25pf, RockwellInt s, RolmCp wi, RorerGp, Russ Togs, SCA Svc, StdBusin n, Sanders, SafFelnt, Saul REst, Schering Plgh, Schlumbrg, SciAtl, SeabCst Lin, SealedAir, Searle GD, ShellOil s, Sherwn Wm, SherWms pf, South Ry, SouthldRoy s, SoumrkFr, StorageTech, SuaveShoe, TandyCp, Teledyne s, Tesoro Pet, TesoroP pf, TexasInd, Texas Inst, TexOilGas s, TI-Corinth, Tidewater, Tiger Intl, Times Mirr, Tokheim, Tonka Corp, Tracor s, Trianal Ind, Trico Ind, Tymshare, UnOilCal s, US&FgnSec, USAir, USAir 1.87pf, US Shoe, VanDorn Co, Veeco s, WilrHCrs, WarnrCom s, Waste Mgmt, WitlerRay, WoodsPts, Zale pfA, ZapataCo pf, Zenith R.

NEW LOWS—3

CdSO 15.25pfo, DetE 12.80pf, Medtronic s

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The World According to John Betjeman

by Mary Blume

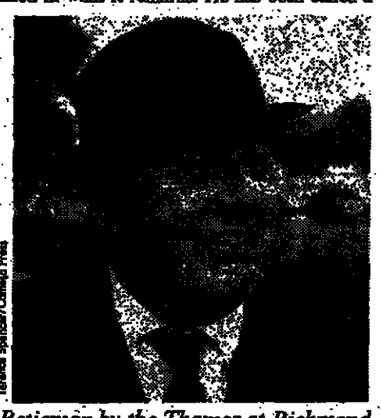
LONDON — Down from Oxford at its most brilliant and most esthetic ("I never laughed so much, I never went to bed"), John Betjeman was a bit of a snob. No question of becoming the fourth generation in the family firm, making the Betjeman trolley used in coffee rooms, the Alexandra Palace patent lock, the tantalus bottle holder on which the family fortune had been made:

How could I go by tram
In suit from Savile Row and Charvet tie?
How could I, after Canterbury Quad,
My peers and country houses and my jokes,
Talk about samples, invoices and stocks?

He couldn't, and didn't. Nor can he regret it, although now that he is much older he can understand. "Only now, now I see my father was quite right. He was by nature a William Morris-y man who liked benches and tools and craftsmanship. My father took great delight in things that were simple and well-made."

Asprey's, in Bond Street, still has a box made by his father's firm in simple onyx and lapis lazuli with a clever hinge. "To me it was the reverse of everything I liked, which was baroque and twiddly. I was anti clean lines. I liked things that harbored dust and upset housewives."

Youthful snobbery gave way to a discriminating and appreciative eye, wide in its range, detailed in what it remarks. He has been called a



Terence Spencer/Camera Press

Betjeman by the Thames at Richmond.

poet of the particular: "His trees are not merely real trees with their roots in the earth; they are conifers with their roots in the red sand of Camberley, feathery ash in leathery Lambourne, or forsythia in the Banbury Road."

To future generations, Betjeman's poetry will be one of the most astute guides, and certainly the most affectionate, to contemporary Britain — the ghastly changes and also to "unmitigated England," as he has called it.

"That comes from Henry James — 'The American Scene,' I think." England, he says, is still unmitigated in spots. "Thank God quite lots of it are, particularly industrial zones. I think London is wonderful as a place to walk through, not that I can walk any more. And I just heard of a Chartist settlement in Middlesex — 1839 villas, holly hedges and lots of buzzing airplanes; and Rank Xerox, a fearful-looking factory, protects this place from the main road.

"That's the sort of unconsidered thing I love looking at," he said.

Since 1972, Betjeman, who is now 74, has been Britain's Poet Laureate, a post he always wanted but never thought he would hold. Although he is very good at occasional verse, his rare official efforts have not come off. It is not a subject he seems comfortable with: Perhaps he feels the honor came too late. "If anything happens that I feel calls for a line, they would have to be such good lines that I wouldn't be sure I would be able to do it." The post of Laureate, he says, is rightly intended to honor the language, not the poet: "The English language is the best there is and I think it's right that there should be an honor to it."

He is Britain's best-known poet — his publishers have been as mobbed on Betjeman's publication day as they were on Byron's — and its best-loved. One of the most popular artifacts of the swinging '60s in London was a teddy bear with Betjeman's beaming nursery face, and he has become a TV talker on such subjects as suburbs and Australia ("The Lake District of our times," he says, "very funny, very sensitive to color and light.") On Aug. 25 his verse will be dramatized by Peter Cook and Susannah York on Anglia Television in "Betjeman's Britain." He says his television success is easily explained.

"I started life as a schoolmaster in a private school, a one-man variety act that starts right after breakfast when you've seen that the boys have been to the lavatory and that you have to keep up all day until you take to the bottle. If you can face students in a private school, you can get through to anyone."

The man's charm is legendary. Not only does *the visitor fall immediately in love but such is* Betjeman's sense of fun and complicity that he even makes the love seem requited. He sits in his Chelsea study with many books in old-fashioned bindings, including his boyhood copy of W.E. Henley's "Lyra Heroica," and he offers a mid-morning glass of champagne that he describes as Edwardian — *rich and sustaining and* golden — and he talks and listens and laughs and questions and confides: a man of many glinting moods. Melancholy is no stranger ("What on earth was all the fun for?" he asks in one poem). "Merry misery" is a phrase he has used.

"My life is full of laughter," he says. A moment later: "I think of myself as a walking wound." Oh dear.

"Yes. I feel myself very much exposed to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. Only late in life," he adds, "am I finding Shakespeare is really better than anyone. It took me years to discover he was any good at all."

His favorite book when he feels low is the divine "Diary of a Nobody," about which he wrote a poem. Certain poets never let him down:

"Goldsmith, Tennyson, Daddy Wordsworth. [George] Crabbe, Thomas Campbell — no one reads him — Fitzgerald, Henley — he wrote *more well-known quotations than anyone.* I don't think Longfellow is to be despised." He can quote at ripe length from "The Wreck of the Hesperus" and "The Slave's Dream."

And the great names? "I'm just getting round to them. When I'm told it's great I feel inferior. 'Paradise Lost' — what was it Johnson said? No one would have wished it to be any longer. I find myself putting on a special face with the great."

Of his own poetry, he says, "I was given a firm belief that I was not to be taken seriously. I don't think it's any good. I only know it's all right if it follows what's in my head. I wait for the moment, I do believe in the muse." And if the muse doesn't strike? "You have guilt. Guilt is the death of art."

His wife lives in Wales where she is usually athwart a horse, an animal Sir John can do without. "Oh Lord, yes," he says. His son teaches in Riverdale, New York, and he has "a nice daughter with lots of children who's very funny and lives in Wiltshire [England] with a waterfall and a river in front." He sees himself on a precipice and is often afraid.

"Part of life is precariousness, dropping into the pit. The only way, when I was working, one loses the sense of this is to write poetry."

He does not work to a schedule. "I resist the temptation to turn out lines that rhyme and scan simply to please editors who, as you know, are the most merciless of taskmasters," he said. "I have to be very happy, unharassed and to have been reading other poems and have my head full of poetry.

"It used to be so exciting. It was very much to do with falling in love and the looks of the beloved. That, I found, was an essential concomitant. It can exist in the eyes — people looking supply pools in which you can bathe."

His verse and writings on architecture have *made him an adjective:* Betjemanesque. "I like to think it means cast-iron piers and suspension bridges, but I don't think it does. I don't know what it means."

To some it means the strapping young women

Ian Cook/Camera Press

Britain's Poet Laureate, John Betjeman, "the poet of unsung places and lives."

in his poems with names like Peggy Purey-Cust and Joan Hunter Dunn and Pam ("Pam, I adore you. Pam, you great mountainous sports girl"). The Betjeman girl still exists: "Oh yes, I love them, I'm always seeing them."

He wanted to be a poet from childhood: "I wanted it for the sound," he says. Said his father: "Let what you write be funny, John, and be original." His first poem, written at 8, later seemed so bad that he falsified his age as 7. At Highgate Junior School in London, he bound his verse in a slim volume called "The Best of Betjeman" and gave it to a master he had heard *liked poetry:* T.S. Eliot. Betjeman writes in his blank verse autobiography, "Summoned by Bells:"

That dear good man; with Prufrock in his head
And Sweeney waiting to be agonized,
I wonder what he thought? He never says
When now we meet, across the port and cheese.

"He was very quiet. He was a nice man, an angel, so funny — but I didn't discover that until years later. The American Master, we called him. We didn't know he was a poet, we just knew he was different. It was an appalling school. Mr. Kelly was the headmaster. He was very noisy and he shook us by the shoulder until we cried. The American Master would never have done that."

As a writer on English landscape and architecture, Betjeman is marvelously succinct ("Bournemouth is one of the few English towns that one can safely call 'her' "), sometimes severe (of an unlovely suburb: "Come friendly bombs and fall on Slough;/ It isn't fit for humans now"), and always appreciative. He has opened people's eyes to the humble beauties of parish churches, the homely peal of bells, the exuberance of Victorian decoration ("Decoration was wicked, I was taught. I thought it's all that makes things nice").

In verse or prose he writes about the quotidian; he is, it has been said, the poet of unsung places and lives. "I think that's true," he says. "I've always liked what's unimportant. I've always like what my betters called second-rate."

Because so much of his verse is about sunlit days that are long past ("sand in the sandwiches, wasps in the tea"), Betjeman's writing now seems nostalgic and despite its frequent gaiety — or perhaps because of it — often sad.

"I think that was always there — the sense of things fleeting away that you had loved. Past love affairs, that's all life is. Why I like buildings, churches in particular, is that they are what my friend Harry Matthews calls banks of affection.

"I cannot consider buildings apart from the people who made them. What's the finest building in the world? I'll tell you what I think first. Giles Gilbert Scott's cathedral in Liverpool. It's done entirely with scale — scale and red sandstone above the Mersey.

"And where is the heart of London? Under St. Paul's, throbbing away. I think the golden cross at the top of St. Paul's is the most beautiful thing on the London skyline."

Betjeman remains active in preservation societies, most recently to save Southend pier. The Betjeman poems that come out these days are mostly anthologies of earlier works. In October there will be a selection of church subjects called "Church Poems."

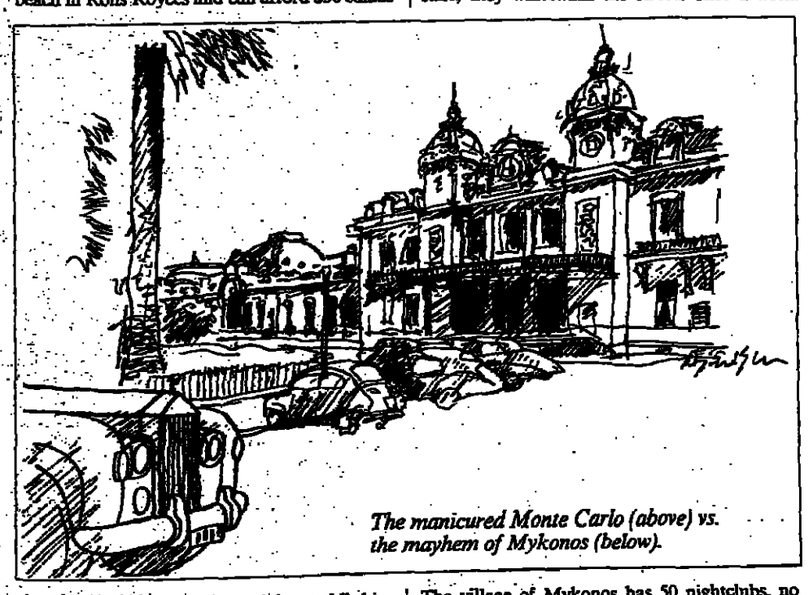
"I like incense and chasubles," Sir John said. "And I think religion is funnier than anything else." ■

Summer Mischief Along the Mykonos-Monte Carlo Axis

by Hebe Dorsey

MYKONOS, Greece — Where are people hiding out on their summer vacations? A brief survey shows two distinct trends on what may be called the Mykonos-Monte Carlo axis.

Monte Carlo is for people who go to the beach in Rolls Royces and can afford $50 salads



The manicured Monte Carlo (above) vs. the mayhem of Mykonos (below).

for lunch. The crowd consists of the world's biggest social climbers, deposed royalty, scared Italian millionaires, tax refugees, *superstar* athletes and, occasionally, a few gamblers. There are also the sore-footed and camera-loaded tourists who arrive by the busload to stare at the diamond set and play the one-armed bandits.

The social life is serious business and draws people from up and down the Cote d'Azur. The classy ones come by helicopter. The rest have to suffer the perpetual traffic jams.

Just like Saint Tropez 20 years ago, Mykonos draws the young, poor and beautiful plus the yachting crowd on the prowl for the young, poor and beautiful. The combination is explosive but highly esthetic. Mykonos is not only topless; it's bottomless, too.

This is not a tired, jaded resort. For heaven's sake, they whitewash the streets once a week. The village of Mykonos has 50 nightclubs, no gambling, no Cartier Musts. And anybody can afford a four-course lunch at the beach. It's a place of hot days and even hotter nights.

MONTE CARLO — At Monte Carlo, the social scene this season was dominated by Baron Enrico di Portanova and his wife Sandra, who thought nothing of giving a caviar party at the Hotel de Paris bar for 200. Princess Grace came and so did Prince Rainier. A rare honor.

The Portanovas are trying hard to revive that old legend — the American big spender. And they are succeeding. Every night, the Hotel de Paris' bar is kept open for them for as long as they want — a nice gesture also known as "money talks."

It was the Portanova crowd who attended Estee Lauder's simple lunch for 60 at *La Reserve* — with a quartet playing chamber music at high noon. The charming hostess was in solid purple, including an amethyst violet bouquet. The heavy silver chandeliers that framed the pink roses all came from her Cap Ferrat house.

Everybody gave luncheons for everybody else — *and, sometimes,* dinners too. Lawyer Roy Cohn, for instance, gave a big party at Le Pirate for Prince Igor Troubetskoy and his wife. Although most people thought the guest of honor was Rupert Murdoch, who, with his wife Anna, are new on the scene and as such, cut a lot of ice, the handsome young man being introduced around by Estee Lauder was Drew Herron, a Ford male model and her new Mister Aramis.

The typical guest list includes Regine, who works nonstop, journalist Arnaud de Borchgrave, author of best-seller "The Spike," Princess Mary Obolensky, jeweler Alain Boucheron, Janet Annenberg, sister of former ambassador Walter Annenberg, Harold and Grace Robbins, who occasionally come over from Cannes on their yacht, and Prince Louis de Polignac, the benevolent head of the Societe de Bains de Mer.

One of the major snags is to tell the Rothermere clan apart. For here you have the new Viscount of Rothermere (chairman of the Daily Mail) and his wife Pat, also affectionately known as Bubbles, followed by his stepmother, Lady Mary Rothermere, who is only 15 years younger than him. They do occasionally talk to *each other. Which is more than one can say of* Regine and Dewi Sukarno, whom Cohn managed to trap at the same party — but not at the same table. Thank God, it was a dark night. So there was no bloodshed.

People with big houses also command special attention, because everybody wants to be invited to their homes. Pierre and Sao Schlumberger entertain around their beautiful pool of the Clos Fiorentina (everybody drinks bloody Marys, nobody swims) and Lynn Wyatt is also intriguing because she is about to buy Somerset Maugham's *house. Giuseppe and Paola Germi are* also joining the social scene with a villa next to the Schlumbergers.

All these people who keep bumping into each other 20 times a day do get all together once in a while — this year at a fantastic Red Cross Gala on Aug. 8 with 1,057 people climbing over each *other for the best tables so they could see Frank* Sinatra (he's only appeared in public 35,000 times). The jewelers went crazy and the Hotel de Paris' hairdresser was completely booked ahead in May.

The only note of sadness was that the little dancers who had worked six months to warm things up for Sinatra were bounced off the program at the last minute by Sinatra himself. He does not understand what competition is all about.

The gala was where *it all ended for me. Since* the hairdresser could not take me (so thoughtless of me not to book in May) I had to leave town. I flew over to catch the Mykonos scene.

MYKONOS — The others on the Mykonos-Monte Carlo axis prefer Mykonos and its *lovely empty beaches. They tend to travel with* backpacks (it's only 80 hours of hitching from Amsterdam to Mykonos). And they have another kind of fun. They sleep under the stars and queue up at the two local banks for hours to get a couple of drachmas to buy the beautiful souvenirs made in Hong Kong. There is another advantage. The prices are so low here that anyone can afford a cup of coffee on the waterfront.

How did I get there? By private plane, of course, clutching a bouquet of red and slightly wilted roses. But things deteriorated fast at the Mykonos airport. It started with the red jeep belonging to our hostess, Canadian-born Margot Koutsoukos. Margot, with husband Andrea (he was a fisherman when she met him and to some extent still is) own what is acknowledged as the most luxurious apartment on the island, overlooking the harbor, as well as Pierrot's bar, one of the most famous gay bars on the Mediterranean.

The hostess was driving a red jeep — well, sort of red. It had three years of white dust on it. So I headed for the local taxi, took one look and headed back for the jeep.

Eventually, we made it to the house. Charming. The patio was all blue and white. Lots of liquor around. We were shown to our suites, which consisted of two couches in the living room, eight cushions on the terrace, plus, off to the corner, the VIP room, whose main attraction *was a staircase leading nowhere.*

But by far the most attractive feature of the house was the bathroom (there was only one for nine of us, not including the occasional late-night drop-ins who invariably ended up on the terrace and, yes, count 'em, 14 cats). It requires detailed explanation *(see box above).*

Surrounded by a crowd such as this, the first thing for a lady to do is to lock herself in. However, something mysterious had happened to the lock. Normal people might call up a locksmith. But here, as a demonstration of Greek ingenuity in the 20th century, the way to do it was to slam the door with a washcloth or towel jammed in it. This required real technique. You had to hit it dead center. If you slammed the door, pieces of ceiling fell down. How to cope? *(See box.)*

Dinner parties on Mykonos also had their charm. One evening, tired of the social swim, we were entertained at a dinner on the terrace catered by a famous Greek chef (It turns out all *fig leaves taste alike).* The particular feature of this dinner was that neither host nor hostess showed up. The seven-year itch had taken hold, just as the food arrived. He drove down to the beach to pick up an extra serving girl. A pretty one. The jeep broke down, or so he said. He didn't make it back until the next morning, *when he was found sleeping soundly under his* own bed. The hostess retired to her quarters with sleeping pills — a mock suicide attempt that failed naturally. But cultural circles were

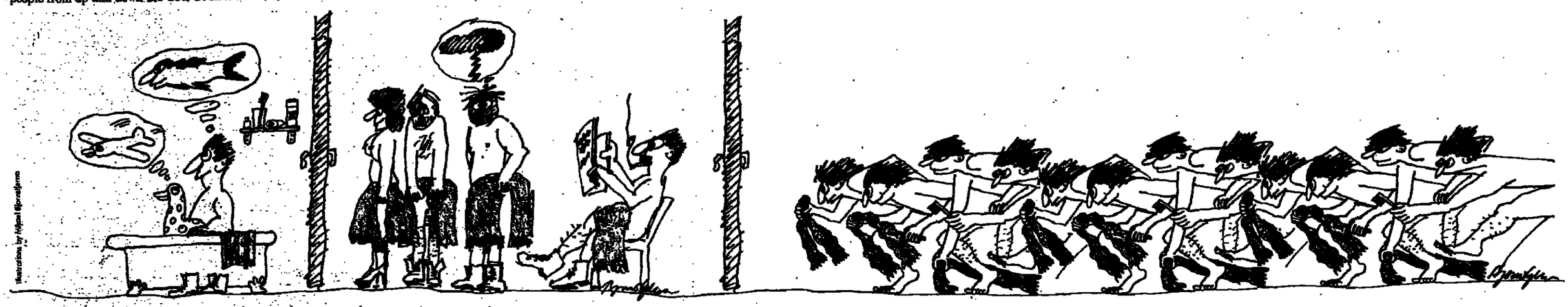
Continued on page 10W

TEN MYKONOS BATHROOM RULES

MYKONOS — How to survive the Mykonos bathroom experience — and even learn to enjoy it: Just follow these 10 easy rules (and try not to think about bathrooms all the time).

1. Never go unless absolutely necessary.
2. Try to beat everybody else. You may have to get up at 5 a.m. but, believe me, it's worth it.
3. Whatever you do, always keep your shoes on, that is, until you get into the tub. The puddles are just dreadful, especially in the middle of the night. The trick is to jump from your shoes right *into the tub — and* vice versa. Don't break a leg.
4. For women only: Making up in the bathroom is strictly no-no.
5. Keep your eye on the toilet paper roll; it tends to wander. It will never be there when you need it, but then you do not want it on the rim of the tub when taking a shower.
6. For a feeling of privacy, never put your toothbrush with the others. Look for some exclusive spot — such as a piece of rock sticking out of the wall. Actually, as in any troglodyte's dwelling (which this closely resembles), you will find one, to the right of the basin, halfway down to the floor. Nobody will see your toothbrush there. However, it may up end up on the floor quite often.
7. For further privacy, use your own soap, preferably monogrammed with your initials by "Dans un Jardin" in Paris, the classy scent shop run by a classy princess.
8. After the second day, use the towel you brought from home. Despite the hostess' best efforts to match each person with a different colored set of towels, guests quickly develop an acute case of color blindness.
9. As in airplanes, never stay away too long from the passageway leading to the bathroom. Otherwise, due to heavy traffic, you may never make it again.
10. Always try to take your shower at the beach. It's not that you will run out of hot water; you will run out of water, period.

When you feel like bitching, look out of the window and ask yourself: "Where else can you shower and look at a fig tree in bloom at the same time" — and SMILE. — *H.D.*



Illustrations by Mikael Ejorsfjerna

The Ravenna of Dante and Byron, a Golden Jewel on the Romagna Plain

by Elspeth Durie

RAVENNA, Italy — The serene glow of this jewel of the Romagna plain rises like golden mist from ripening peaches and sun-warmed brick without and the rich glitter of mosaic-encrusted surfaces within. Here Dante ate the bitter bread of exile and died 658 years ago on Sept. 14, and Byron galloped off his frustrations, crashing through the famous seaside *pineta* (pine groves) in the dyspeptic countdown to Missalonghi.

But neither of these troubled, hopelessly adult ghosts, eminent though they be, has darkened the witty, childlike spirit created by the early Christian mosaic artists who imprinted their primary brightness for all time on Ravenna, in a period which coincidentally predates Dante by about the same stretch of time as he predates us.

Some cities are subtly flattering to visitors because of what might be called their graspability. As you twist through oddly familiar cobbled streets or master the route from the station down broad Viale Farini past the fifth-century basilica of San Giovanni Evangelista on the way to the buzzing cafes of Piazza del Popolo and the laden stalls of the market, the Romagnolo common sense and talent for organization appear to be your own.

The street is well marked and the map such a model of clarity that you find your way and feel very much in control — well traveled, non-foreign and clever.

Similarly, the mosaics, mostly fifth- and sixth-century, shine with a joie de vivre so fresh that they delight almost everyone.

Ravenna had three great moments, Roman, Gothic and Byzantine, the first two associated with the splendidly sympathetic figures of Galla Placidia and Theodoric. Galla Placidia, daughter, wife, sister and mother of emperors, easily outshone them all during the 25 years of regency for her son, Valentinian (425-450 A.D.). The wife of one barbarian general (Athaulf, who kidnapped the nubile 18-year-old) and one Roman, Constantius, she symbolized in her sensible, pious person a singularly sweet pause between Rome and Byzantium, when Ravenna was the capital of the Western Empire.

The artists who began the mosaic embellishment of the city under her reign and reached peaks of accomplishment during Theodoric's reign (493-526) portrayed beardless boy-Christs. In one typical version, the Christ is depicted as a translucent and trusting adolescent up to his navel in the river Jordan who is being ministered to by a deep-chested John the Baptist and a jolly river deity. In another, he is depicted as a simple shepherd, and once, endearingly, as a Roman soldier (in the fifth-century Archbishop's Chapel). There is not a crucifixion in sight.

The dust of Galla Placidia does not rest in the *mausoleo di Galla Placidia* (she was buried in St. Peter's), but the mausoleum erected by Theodoric — as honest and rough-hewn as the man himself — still breathes some of the power and goodness of that almost blameless barbarian.

Theodoric has, it is true, some sins on his record. He smote his foe Odoacre with such a true blow that he sliced him cleanly in half, crown to crotch, at a banquet, remarking something like, "Bless me, the fellow had no bones!" And in the wicked closing parenthesis to 30 years of impartial reign over Roman and Goth, Aryan, Catholic and Jew, he ordered the murder of the philosopher Boethius and tossed sundry innocents into cruelly uncomfortable dungeons.

Gibbon attributes Theodoric's grave lapses to *hurt feelings: An archetypal father figure, just,* simple and strong, he crumpled into pettiness and cruelty when he felt his stern care had gone unappreciated.

"At the close of a glorious life, the King of Italy discovered that he had excited the hatred of a people whose happiness he had so assiduously labored to promote," wrote Gibbon, "and his mind was soured by indignation, jealousy and the bitterness of unrequited love."

When Belarius threw out the Goths, conquering the town in 539 for the Emperor Justinian, the slow hierarchical freeze of Byzantium set in, putting a gradual stop to the whirling draperies and naive, highly peopled vignettes.

From St. Lawrence, who is positively dancing beside his grill in Galla Placidia's Mausoleum, and a startled little Lazarus emerging from his tomb in Sant' Apollinare Nuovo, we move through gorgeous but stiffening processions of Justinian and Theodora and their courtiers to the remotely beautiful abstractions of Sant' Apollinare in Classe, which you should not miss but will not love with the special amusement and delight one comes to take almost for granted in Ravenna.

Fifteen minutes from the bustling heart of town — a covered market built with 19th-century brick solidity, its builder's bourgeois face, a benign gargoyle, sculpted under the eaves — begin the miles of endless white Adriatic sand with a variety of chic or cheap lidos to satisfy all but the most determinedly solitary bather. What is left of Byron's *pineta* — quite a lot — forms a cool green strip behind the beaches.

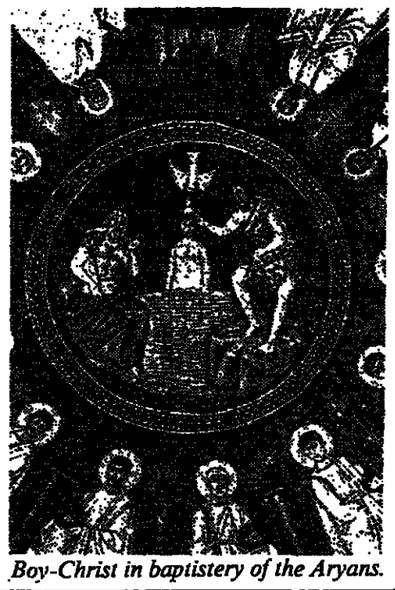
If sun, sea and mosaics all pall, absolutely not to be missed is a *vinoteca* (wine cellar) called Ca de Ven at 4 via Corrado Ricci in Romagnolo. The purpose of this "house of wine" is to promote and sell local vintages (Albana, Sangiovese, a very *brut* spumante) of which there are always a sample glassful. In Ca de Ven's cool recesses, seated in friendly fashion at polished refectory tables, you can wash down splendid snacks of local ham or, if the time is right, simple but delicious meals.

Bologna is the nearest main center, 70 kilometers away on the autostrada. The train from Bologna to Ravenna is singularly pleasant, chugging peacefully through another richly fertile mosaic of fields of grain and orchards of peach.

The Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno e Turismo, 2 via S. Vitale (Tel: 0544/35755/6) provides a reliable hotel guide, maps, itineraries, programs of local events ranging from opera and ballet to the lively annual art show at Marina di Ravenna (Aug. 24-31), which attracts painters, native and foreign, from all over Italy.

A Villani & Figli

A mosaic at S. Apollinare Nuovo shows a sixth-century version of the Magi.



Boy-Christ in baptistery of the Aryans.

The mosaics of S. Apollinare in Classe glow with an untarnished freshness.

International datebook

AUSTRIA

OSSIACH-VILLACH, To Aug. 31: Carinthian Summer (tel: 04243/510; telex: 45600). Includes: Aug. 27: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor, Hermann Prey (Bach). Aug. 28: Warsaw Piano Quintet (Schumann, Dvorak). Aug. 29: Walter Berry.

SALZBURG, To Aug. 31: Festival (tel: 0622/42541). Includes: Aug. 23: "Ariadne auf Naxos." Aug. 27: Berlin Philharmonic, Vienna State Opera Choir, Sofia National Opera Choir, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Verdi). Aug. 28: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor, Edith Mathis soprano (Bach, Mahler). Aug. 30: Vienna Philharmonic, Karl Boehm conductor, Maurizio Pollini piano (Mozart).

VIENNA, Musical Summer in Vienna (tel: 42800) — Aug. 24: Siegfried Kobiza guitar (Albeniz, Sor). Aug. 31: Kuechl Quartet.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, To Nov. 13: Flanders Festival (02/512.85.54). Includes: Aug. 29: Wereldorkest Jeugd & Muziek, Serge Baudo conductor (Beethoven, Prokofiev, Debussy).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 01/15.10.01) — To Aug. 30: New York City Ballet. Includes: Aug. 24: At 2:30 - "Serenade," "Agon," "Pas de Deux," "Who Cares." At 7:30 - "Apollo," "Steadfast Tin Soldier," "Dances at a Gathering." Aug. 25: "Square Dance," "Opus 19/The Dreamer," "Valse Fantaisie" (Brahms), Schoenberg Quartet.
●Glyptotek, To Aug. 26: Summer Concerts (tel: 12.10.65). Includes: Aug. 26: Copenhagen Chamber Soloists, Ny Carlsberg.

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, To Sept. 20: Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0243/78.13.12). Includes: Aug. 23 (mat.), 27-30: "Old Heads and Young Hearts" (Dion Boucicault). Aug. 23, 25-26, 28 (mat.), 30 (mat.): "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare).

GLOUCESTER, Three Choirs Festival (tel: 29819) — To Aug. 23: Includes: Aug. 23: Choral and Orchestral Concert, Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (Bizet, Sibelius, Janacek).

LONDON, Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — To Sept. 13: Henry Wood Promenade Concerts. Includes: Aug. 23: Claudio Arrau piano, National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain, Riccardo Chailly conductor (Strauss, Schumann, Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky). Aug. 25: Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, BBC Symphony Chorus and Orchestra, Mark Elder conductor (Tippett, George Benjamin, Delius, Walton). Aug. 26: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, John Lill piano (Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak). Aug. 28 and 30: Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Mozart, Bruckner). Aug. 29: Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, Kiril Kondrashin conductor (Prokofiev, Bartok, Rachmaninov).
●Cottesloe Theater (tel:. 928.22.52) — To Sept. 13: "Line 'Em" (Nigel Williams).
●Institute of Contemporary Arts (tel: 930.36.47) — To Sept. 14: Jenny Okun, photographic works. To Sept. 21: "Artemisia," exhibition of works by Daniel Buren, Sarah Charlesworth, Douglas Huebler, and others. Aug. 23-Sept. 28: Roland Penrose, exhibition of drawings, paintings and objects.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 629.94.95) — Aug. 29-Oct. 12: "John Hoyland" painting and sculpture, exhibition.
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — Aug. 23 and 27: "Aida" (Verdi). Aug. 28: "The Coronation of Poppea" (Monteverdi). Aug. 29: "The Damnation of Faust" (Berlioz). Aug. 30: "Count Ory" (Rossini).
●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — To Sept. 13: Marcel Marceau.
●Holsworthy Gallery (tel: 731.2212/3) — To Sept. 6: "American Landscapes" painting exhibition, Patricia Reynolds.
●Open-Air Theatre, Regent's Park (tel: 486.24.31). New Shakespeare Company — Aug. 23: "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
●Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Aug. 23: Pinchas Zukerman violin/viola, Eugenia Zukerman flute, James Galway flute (Bach). Aug. 26: Ludwig Van Beethoven, film. Aug. 28-30: Kasatka Cossacks.
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Aug. 23: London Festival Ballet, "Coppelia." Aug. 24: Gabrieli Brass Ensemble, English Chamber Orchestra, Pinchas Zukerman conductor/violin (Bach). Aug. 25-28: London Festival Ballet, "Metamorphoses." Aug. 29-30: London Festival Ballet, "Three Preludes."
●Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04). Royal Shakespeare Company — Aug. 23-28: "Othello." Aug. 29-30: "Twelfth Night."
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52) — To Aug. 31: Andrew Wyeth, exhibition.
ISLE OF MAN, Port Erin Arts Center (tel: 01/492.1143) — Aug. 23-29: Lionel Turtis International Viola Competition and workshop.
NEWBIGGIN, Sports & Community Centre (tel: 0670/81.44.44) — Aug. 23: Royal Shakespeare Company "Henry IV" Part 1 and "Henry IV" Part 2.
PLYMOUTH, To Sept. 28: Drake 400 Commemorative Festival (tel: 0752/26.11.25) — dance, drama, exhibitions.
PORTSMOUTH, To Aug. 31: 4th International Drawing Biennale (tel: 0705/81.15.27).
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71). Includes: Aug. 23, 26-27: "Romeo and Juliet." Aug. 23 (mat.), 28 (mat.), 30: "As You Like It." Aug. 25, 28-29, 30 (mat.): "Hamlet."
●The Other Place (tel: 0789/29.22.71) — Aug. 23 and 26: "Maid's Tragedy" (Beaumont and Fletcher). Aug. 25, 29, 30 (mat.): "Timon of Athens." Aug. 28: "The Fool."

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Aug. 26-Sept. 13: Helsinki Festival (tel: 63.39.37). Includes: Aug. 26: Helsinki Radio Symphony Orchestra, Krakow Philharmonic Choir, Jerzy Katlewicz conductor. Aug. 28: Moscow Trio. Aug. 29: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, Jussi Jalas conductor, Henryk Szeryng violin (Sibelius, Brahms).

FRANCE

CAP D'AGDE, Les Arenes (tel: 94.76.30) — Aug. 30: John McLaughlin and Christian Escoude, guest stars L. Shankar, Z. Hussain.
CARCASSONNE, Theatre de la Cite (tel: 25.05.60) — Aug. 28: John McLaughlin and Christian Escoude.
FONTAINEBLEAU, Aug. 23-24: Dressage Competition (tel: 422.41.61).
JUAN-LES-PINS, Place du Chateau. To Aug. 30: Summer Music Festival (tel: 61.04.98) — Includes: Aug. 23: Franz Liszt Orchestra of Budapest, Janos Rolla conductor. Aug. 30: English Chamber Orchestra, Jose Luis Garcia violin/conductor, Olga Rostropovitch cello.
LE PUY, Aug. 29-Sept. 7: Festival de la Chaise-Dieu (tel: 71/00.01.16). Includes: Aug. 29: Da Camera Ensemble, Daniel Meier conductor. Aug. 30: Piano recital, Sviatoslav Richter piano.
MENTON, To Aug. 29: Chamber Music Festival (tel: 35.82.22). Includes: Aug. 24: Franz Liszt Orchestra of Budapest (Corelli, Mozart, Bach, Tchaikovsky). Aug. 29: Rostropovitch, English Chamber Orchestra (Vivaldi, Haydn, Boccherini).
PARIS, To Sept. 24: Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 329.37.57 or 633.61.77). Includes: Aug. 23: Philharmonic Orchestra of Anvers, Avi Ostrovsky conductor (Brahms, Stravinsky). Aug. 24 and 25: Philharmonic Orchestra of Anvers and Cantores de Bruges, Theodor Guschlbauer conductor (Beethoven). Aug. 28: Perceval Ensemble "Renard Le Nouvel," theater and music of the Middle Ages. Aug. 28 and 29: Philharmonic Orchestra of Brabant, Lucas Vis/Kan Koto conductors (Berlioz, Ravel).
●Theatre de Poche (tel: 548.92.97) — "Le Premier" (Israel Horovitz).
NICE, Musee National de Marc Chagall (tel: 81.75.75) — To Nov. 3: "African Spirits and Gods," exhibition.
SALON DE PROVENCE, Le Chateau (tel: 56.46.55) — Aug. 31: John McLaughlin and Christian Escoude.
SCEAUX, L'Orangerie du Chateau — To Oct. 17: Festival (tel: 660.07.79). Includes: Aug. 30: Arnaud Dumond, Renaissance lute and guitar.

GREECE

ATHENS, Herodus Atticus Theater (322.14.59), Summer Festival — Includes: Aug. 24: "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus). Aug. 25 and 26: New York Symphony Orchestra, Stavros Xarhakos conductor (Beethoven, Tchaikovksy). Aug. 27-30: Israel Ballet.
EPIDAURUS, Amphi-Theatre group (tel: 322.14.59) — Aug. 23: "Suppliantes" (Euripides). Aug. 24: "Epitrepontes" (Menander).

ITALY

VERONA, To Aug. 31: Verona Summer Opera Season (tel: 23520 or 38671). Includes: Aug. 24: "Carmen." Aug. 26, 28 and 30: "Aida."
STRESA, Palazzo Dei Congressi (tel: 0323/31.095) — Aug. 25-Sept. 18: International Festival. Includes: Aug. 25: Guerzenich Orchestra of Cologne, Yuri Ahronovitch conductor (Wagner, Bruckner). Aug. 27: Amadeus Quartet (Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven). Aug. 30: Husna Jaszyk, piano.
VENICE, Film Festival (tel: 202/828.4055) — Aug. 28-Sept 8. Includes: Preview showing of Fassbinder's television mini-series "Berlin Alexanderplatz."

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Court Theatre (tel: 759.04.06) — Aug. 23 and 25: The Royal Opera and Ballet, "Proserpin" (Joseph Martin Kraus). Aug. 30: "The Fishermen," (Kraus).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, To Sept. 6: International Festival (tel: 266.4001). Includes: Aug. 24 and 25: New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Beethoven, Mahler). Aug. 26 and 28: Alban Berg Quartet. To Aug. 30: National Theatre Company "The Passion."
●Daniel Stewart Melville College — Aug. 25-Sept. 6: Royal Shakespeare Company "Henry IV" Part 1 and "Henry IV" Part 2 (tel: 226.40.41).
●Edinburgh International Jazz Festival (tel: 226.41.79) — Aug. 24-28: Includes: Aug. 24: Benny Waters, sax.

SPAIN

MADRID, Plaza de Torros las Bentis — To Aug. 31: Madrid Opera, "Carmen" (Bizet).
BARCELONA, Open Air Greek Theater (tel: Tourist Office 222.11.35) — To Aug. 31: "Las Bacantes" (Euripides), "Misterio Bufo" (Dario Fo).
SANTANDER, International Festival (tel: 21.05.08) — To Aug. 30. Includes: Aug. 23: Ravi Shankar. Aug. 27 and 28: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Cafe de Stilkerhof (tel: 22.75.71) — English Speaking Theatre of Amsterdam. Includes: Aug. 23: "Mr. Foot" (Michael Frayn).
●Stadsschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11) — To Aug. 24: "Elvis," rock musical.
●Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Aug. 23: Concertgebouworkest, Kirill Kondrasjin conductor (Prokofiev, Bartok, Rachmaninov). Aug. 24: Julio Iglesias. Aug. 26 and 30: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, James Galway flute (Handel, Ravel, Mozart).

WEST GERMANY

BAYREUTH, To Aug. 28: Festival (tel: 0921/20221). Includes: Aug. 23: "Siegfried." Aug. 25: "Goetterdaemmerung." Aug. 26: "Parsifal." Aug. 27: "Der Fliegende Hollaender." Aug. 28: "Lohengrin."
COLOGNE, Museen der Stadt (tel: 221.23.97) — Through Sept. 28: "Andy Warhol," photo exhibition.
HEIDELBERG, To Aug. 31: Castle Festival (tel: 6221/21881). Includes: Aug. 23 and 31: "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Aug. 24, 28 and 30: "The Student Prince." Aug. 29: "Don Giovanni."
HOHENSTEIN, near Reutlingen, Farmhouse Museum (tel: 07387-210). To Oct. 1, Wed. and weekends from 1-5: A restored farmhouse with typical furnishings and old farm implements and tools. The garden includes 140 different plants grown in farmers' gardens 150 years ago.
TRIER, Flower Festival; Wells Park — Aug. 27, 30 and 31: concerts, parades and fireworks.

YUGOSLAVIA

DUBROVNIK, To Aug. 25: Festival (tel: 27996 or 27997). Includes: Aug. 23: Julian Bream guitar. Aug. 25: "Apocalytica" (Kelemen). Karl Ernst Hoffman conductor.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

THE CHRONOSPHERE AT JEWISH DIASPORA MUSEUM

TEL AVIV, — Beth Hatefutsoth, Museum of the Jewish Diaspora at Tel Aviv University campus, has marked its second anniversary with the opening of a new section, the Chronosphere. This planetarium-shaped hall features a 25-minute audiovisual display of the history of the migrations of the Jewish people in both Hebrew and English.

The museum's permanent exhibit, already visited by more than a million people, traces different aspects of life in the Diaspora worldwide over 2,500 years. Special exhibitions this year included "Jews in Cuba — May 1978" and "Libya — an extinct Jewish community."

weekend

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For Adventurous Gourmets, Germany's Historic Stagecoach Inns

by John Dornberg

MUNICH — Travelers and gourmets in West Germany, though no one will fault them for not knowing, owe a sizable debt to Duke Johann Friedrich of Wuerttemberg. To be sure, he doesn't even rank as a footnote to history, but he's the man who deserves credit for a singularly pleasant experience in tourism — the *Post Hotel*, roughly translatable as a stagecoach inn.

There's one in virtually every small town and, almost invariably, it is a picture-book sanctuary of comfort, personal service and good food at reasonable prices — perfect if you are touring *the country by car or looking for an idyllic spot*, a little off the beaten path, on a weekend.

The duke's contribution to this institution dates back nearly 360 years, to June 26, 1622, when he issued a "Posts and Butcher Ordinance" that established firm rules for the delivery of meat and mail in his little realm.

The link to stagecoach inns takes some explaining. It seems that, starting in the 16th century, butchers, then the roughest riders and toughest characters within miles, used to carry and protect the *mails while making their rounds* to buy livestock for slaughter. Medieval engravings and records indicate they announced their arrival in a hamlet, and intention to purchase animals, by blowing on a curved horn very similar to the emblem of the *Bundespost*, West Germany's mail service.

Since these butcher-mailmen also happened to be innkeepers, they found themselves in a new role — as postmasters catering to an affluent clientele — when, in the 17th century, the princes of Thurn-und-Taxis, descendants of a clan of robber barons, started Europe's first mail-stage service in Austria, Bavaria and Wuerttemberg.

To accommodate passengers on the Thurn-und-Taxis stages, a network of postal inns and relay stations spread over the countryside. The innkeeper-postmasters were the sons and grandsons of those earlier butcher-mailmen, and the inns they ran soon established reputations.

Nowadays, of course, butchers have as much to do with the mail as bakers and candlestick-makers. The Thurn-und-Taxis family, one of the richest in West Germany, has long been out of the postal business and makes its millions in banking and brewing. The last stagecoaches went out of service more than half a century ago. Yet, hundreds of small towns, especially along the old mail routes in the south, still have a *Gasthof* or *Hotel zur Post*.

All are family owned and operated, some for generations, and the service and accommodations tend to be pleasantly individualistic. Room and meal prices, as a rule, are well below those of comparably appointed hotels in the larger cities, but more than a dozen of these houses are internationally known and fall into such gastronomic categories as "worth a detour." Indeed, a number have Michelin stars. And they are within an hour's drive or so Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart or Nuremberg. Here are *some of my favorites:*

In **Aschaffenburg**, a half hour by autobahn east of Frankfurt, the **Hotel Post** (tel: 06021-213,33) has been run by Karl Seubert's family since 1903. Seubert, who trained as a chef in various Swiss "grand hotels," recalls that his father — a royal Bavarian postmaster — still sold stamps in a corner of what is now the main dining room, and the last stagecoach in the area made its final run in 1926. Seubert, then 6, was along for the ride.

Built in 1888, the house is not really old by local standards, but Seubert has compensated with decor and by filling the dining rooms and lobby with memorabilia — old letter boxes, a satchel stolen in a famous 1824 mail robbery, muskets and rifles.

The food is superb, influenced but not dominated by the principles of *la nouvelle cuisine*. Hotel amenities include an indoor pool and sauna. Rates for a double in the 75 rooms range from 90 Deutsche marks up.

For those in Munich, there are a number of *charming postal inns nearby.*

Garmisch-Partenkirchen has two, the town once having been two separate villages, and the stagecoach that connected them still runs — once daily, operated by the Bundespost — between the two parts of the city and the two hotels, carrying mail and passengers.

Partenkirchen's **Posthotel** (tel: 08821-51067) was registered as a monastery tavern in 1542, though the building is at least a century older. In 1763, it became a Thurn-und-Taxis station; in 1808, the new Bavarian monarchy took over the postal service. Proprietor Otto Stahl, in true tradition a butcher by training, is the grandson of the last postmaster.

A gem of Bavarian gemuetlichkeit, with frescoed facade, wood-paneled, beam-ceilinged lobby and dining rooms, a dazzling array of art, peasant handicrafts, hunting trophies and pewterware, *its 55 rooms are all furnished in* bucolic baroque style, some with hand-painted *and carved antiques. Rates for doubles range* from 100 Deutsche marks. The kitchen is strong on Bavarian specialties.

Architecturally, Clausing's **Posthotel** in **Garmisch** *(tel: 08821-58071) is even more breathtak*ing. A squat, three-story house with over-hanging Alpine roof and a pink-pastel facade covered with carved baroque statues of various saints, it is situated on the main square and provides guests with a view of the Zugspitze.

Owner Heinrich Clausing is the grandson of a Berlin brewer, by the same name, who moved to Garmisch in 1892 and bought the inn, by then three centuries old. The kitchen is distinguished, best at local game and fish, and there is always a three-course lunch or dinner under 20 Deutsche marks. All inclusive rates for the 30 rooms are 60 Deutsche marks and up for a double.

Wallgau would be an hour's stagecoach ride east of Partenkirchen; by car, it's 15 minutes. Its **Hotel-Gasthof Post** (tel: 08825-203) was built by one of those butcher mailmen in 1621 and his *ninth-generation descendant, Hans Neuner, op*erates it now. One of Bavaria's most picturesque Alpine inns, its facade is covered with colorful frescoes and proverbs. The wooden balcony under the huge roof and the boxes in the windows *drip with geraniums. The interiors are cozily* rustic.

Though Wallgau seems off the beaten path,

The Hotel Post at Nagold, one of many comfortable "stagecoach" inns.

plenty of the world's famous — from Goethe to Elizabeth Taylor — have found their way to it. *The cuisine is unpretentious, tending toward* Bavarian and Tyrolean dishes, with game, fowl and local fish high on the recommended list. Amenities include an indoor swimming pool, bowling alley, miniature golf course, private ski lift and 35 rooms in which all-inclusive rates for a double start at 60 Deutsche marks.

Wallgau is "mad" King Ludwig country. So is **Aschau**, 82 kilometers southeast of Munich, along the autobahn to Salzburg, and his portrait hangs honored and revered in the main dining room of the **Hotel zur Post** (tel: 08052-508), a square, massive 17th-century structure modeled on an Italian palazzo. *The interior furnishings* are exquisite period pieces, many obtained from *Hohenaschau Castle, which towers majestically* over the town and the nearby Chiemsee. Double occupancy rates for the 20 rooms range from 65 to 100 Deutsche marks.

In the other direction, 100 kilometers southwest of Munich — via Landsberg and Kaufbeuren — you'll find **Biessenhofen**. Provided you have a detailed map. The only noteworthy thing about the village is the **Hotel Neue Post** (tel: 08341-8525), the new postal inn (nobody knows what happened to the old one), built in the ugly 1890s. But that is fame enough. Gourmets from as far as Scandinavia make detours to it, for proprietor Wolfgang Schultes has more than earned his Michelin star.

His culinary repertoire embraces a 36-page menu, supported by an unusually sophisticated wine list. *Some dishes must be ordered several* days ahead. What he practices is modified *nouvelle cuisine* with chemically unadulterated meat, poultry, fish and produce that a small circle of Allgau farmers raises for him. Prices are *commensurate with the artistry. Rooms, on the* other hand, are moderately priced, ranging from 54 to 98 Deutsche marks for doubles.

Wangen im Allgau, 80 kilometers further southwest of Biessenhofen, is a walled, perfectly preserved medieval town with steep-roofed Gothic houses. One of the oldest, built in 1409, is the **Hotel Alte Post** (tel: 07522-4014), an inn from the start, a Thurn-und-Taxis station since the late 17th century. The owners for the past 25 years have been Werner and Luise Veile and their son Thomas. The two men cook magnificently, concentrating on local fish and game, always *in season and perfectly fresh, while Frau* Veile runs one of the most elegant, tastefully *furnished inns I've discovered. There are 36* rooms with doubles from 64 to 90 Deutsche *marks.*

Saulgau, 58 kilometers northwest of Wangen, *70 directly south of Ulm, is in the heart of the* Swabian baroque district, and the **Hotel Kleber-Post** *(tel: 07581-3051) is the place to stay. Pro*prietor Hermann Kleber is a 10th-generation *descendant of Johann Eberle, the butcher-post*master who started the inn 309 years ago.

A list of satisfied guests is a who's who of history, beginning with Marie Antoinette, who *spent a night there on her way to France to* marry Louis XVI, and includes kings and *princes, cardinals and bishops, and three of* West Germany postwar chancellors. Whether it is the baroque and Biedermeier interiors or the one-star Michelin cuisine that attracts them is hard to say. House specialties include dishes made according to family recipes more than 270 years old. Haute cuisine notwithstanding, rates for the 55 rooms are pleasantly reasonable; doubles start at 62 Deutsche marks.

Murrhardt, 50 kilometers northeast of Stuttgart, is a Swabian town with a 2,000-year history. *The rustic, half-timbered Hotel Sonne-Post* (tel: 07192-8081) is a bit younger — 300. Wilhelm and Albert Bofinger, who run it with their wives, are great-great grandsons of a butcher-postmaster who launched its reputation as an epicurean Mecca. They've had a Michelin star for more than a decade. Specialties include eel from the nearby Kocher river fried in sage, fresh Kocher crayfish in herb broth, noisettes of venison in juniper cream. A four-course prix fixe dinner will cost around 40 Deutsche marks, plus wine from the Kocher and Jagst valleys. Doubles in an elegant, rustic-decor, 45-room annex *range from 62 to 114 Deutsche marks.*

Some 52 kilometers southwest of Stuttgart is **Nagold**, the "gateway to the Black Forest." Its **Hotel Post** (tel: 07452-4048) is the most picturesque. A half-timbered house, built in 1697, its interiors are a maze of wood-paneled parlors, dining rooms and hallways filled with antiques, oriental rugs, paintings and mementos of three centuries of service to discriminating travelers along the old Stuttgart-Strasbourg route. This is one inn that can prove Napoleon was a guest. He signed the register. Proprietors Karl and Lore Scholl are members of the family that has owned it since 1773. Double occupancy rates in the 42 rooms range from 62 to 114 Deutsche marks.

Titisee-Neustadt, 155 kilometers south of Stuttgart, deep in the Black Forest, was a key stop on the Thurn-und-Taxis route between Strasbourg and Innsbruck from the 17th through 19th centuries. The place to stay, then and now, was the **Hotel Adler-Post** (tel: 07651-5066), established in 1576, which owner Werner Ketterer's *great-grandfather bought from anoth*er innkeeper in 1850. A travel-poster house with frescoed facade and rustic interiors, its reception desk area used to be the post office.

Ketterer strives for a "common sense blend" between the *nouvelle* and traditional cuisine of *his native Baden. Double rates in the 38 rooms* range from 70 to 130 Deutsche marks.

Two postal inns north of Nuremberg, near Bayreuth, are special favorites of mine.

Pflaum's luxurious **Posthotel** (tel: 09241-404) is in **Pegnitz**, 60 kilometers north of Nuernberg, 33 south of Bayreuth. Proprietors Andreas and Hermann Pflaum, whose family has owned it some 270 years, divide the work, with Hermann presiding over the kitchen which has one Michelin star and is a strong candidate for two. Prices, alas, are stellar, too. *There are 68 rooms.* Doubles are around 130 Deutsche marks.

Wirsberg, 21 kilometers north of Bayreuth, 115 from Nuremberg, is a fairy-tale village. So is its 300-year-old **Post Hotel** (tel: 09227-861), located dreamily on the tree-shaded market square. The family of Karl Herrmann, who apprenticed at the Paris Ritz, has owned it for four generations. Hermann's son Udo, now the chef, is a protege of the Haeberlins at Illhaeusern's three-star Auberge de l'Ill. The 54 rooms range from 90 to 135 Deutsche marks for a double.

There are many more such inns all over the *country, especially in the south.* True, the bright yellow *Bundespost* buses have replaced the stage coaches and the only Thurn-und-Taxis *remnant* is that aristocratic clan's beer that appears on many of the menus.

Yet, there's a whiff of bygone romanticism in all of them. Above all, their proprietors uphold a tradition established centuries ago: comfort, cleanliness, coziness and excellent food at relatively reasonable prices. ■

Visitor's Guide to New Yorkese

by William E. Farrell

NEW YORK — *"Jaletsum?" "Nah!"* That is the full text of a recent exchange between two well-educated, articulate residents of New York City. Translated from New Yorkese, it reads: "Did you let him?" "No!"

Visitors to New York find themselves in a polyglot city where it is not uncommon to hear *the sounds of Spanish, French, German* — indeed a linguistic gamut running from Arabic to Yiddish.

New Yorkers also speak their own brand of English ranging from the nasal niceties of genitrified Anglophiles (as in "rawther") to the lazy-tongued dentalized "t's" of many city dwellers, as exemplified by the classic "toidy toid and toid." (Thirty-third and Third: 33d Street and Third Avenue).

It's easy to learn. Just let your tongue loll at the bottom of your month on a word beginning with "t" instead of moving it briskly behind the upper teeth.

The following, in no special order and by no means complete, is offered to the New York visitor as a fast primer in New Yorkese:

The City. It means Manhattan and arrogantly excludes nearly five million city residents in Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Staten Island.

The Garden. Madison Square Garden. It is not, and never was, a flower garden, and it is not in Madison Square either, which is a park a dozen blocks away. At the Garden, waiting for a concert or a basketball game to begin, you undoubtedly will "shmooz" (stand around and gab).

SRO. It means standing room only and denotes a hit show. But it also means single room occupancy, which in turn means a seedy hotel. Don't form a line in front of a fleabag.

Incidentally, in New York you will stand on line, not in line, as you might in Keokuk. Actually, once you are on line, you are in line and the nuance fades as your feet start hurting.

Lex. It means Lexington Avenue. Never say Lex Avenue. Also, Houston Street is pronounced *House*-ton. If you say *Hews*-ton it's a dead giveaway that this is not your native heath. *In addition, although the signs say* Avenue of the Americas, call it Sixth Avenue.

Food tips. Don't ask for pop at a candy store unless you want to meet the proprietor. Ask for soda and specify the kind you want. And make it milkshake instead of a frappe. It's a danish, not a sweet roll. Or you might want a bagel, which is a doughnut made of elastic.

You are well on your way toward assimilation if you can say without faltering something like: "I shlepped to the deli to get a poppy shmeer and a regular." It means: "I walked to the delicatessen to get a poppy seed roll with a daub of cream cheese and a container of coffee with milk and sugar."

Be careful about the use of the word "regular" regarding coffee. It is variously interpreted at the city's beaneries. Better to say "regular *with milk and sugar*," or "regular with just milk," etc.

The Met. Either the Metropolitan Opera House at Lincoln Center along Broadway between 62d and 66th Streets or the Metropolitan Museum of Art at Fifth Avenue and 82d Street. *Try to figure out from the conversation which is* being referred to but don't embarrass yourself by asking.

Perhaps no language has been filtered into New York English with as much avidity as has Yiddish — witness the aforementioned shmooz. *No doubt its acceptance is due to the yeasty,* guttural sounds it produces, particularly when *one wants to be critical.*

You don't have to be from Pinsk to know that *the following terms offer a rich array of alterna*tives for the overused "jerk": nudnik, shlemiel, shlimazl, *shmendrick, shmegegge, shnook and* shmo. Please note that the spellings of this lode of invective are just one version, since phonetic-ization of Yiddish is as contentious as the language itself.

You are now armed, albeit inadequately, for contact with the city's inhabitants. One more bit of advice. Avoid the saccharine "Have a nice day." Instead, try to say, all bunched up, "Seey-*ahlatah.*" ■

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Regional Spanish Cuisine in Santander

by V. de la Serna

SANTANDER, Spain — The rain in Spain stays mainly in — the north. So does most of the good food. Thus, a few tourists — far fewer than those who flock to the beaches on the Mediterranean — are well-inspired to enjoy quiet, sandy Atlantic beaches and heaping plates of fish or meat stews while putting up with a rainy day or two.

The landscape is lush and mountainous, the villages are *full of charming buildings from the* pre-Romanesque churches of Asturias to the palatial homes of noble Santander families mostly built in the 17th and 18th centuries. Once out of the most popular resorts, visitors will find unspoiled, almost deserted beaches, often minutes away from the largest cities.

Then, there's the food — simple, powerful, well-suited to the cool climate. Excellent raw materials — seafood, beef, delicate vegetables — are common throughout this long stretch of coast and mountains from the Pyrenees to the northern Portuguese border. Some of the generally fine cooking is is well-known, even outside Spain. The Basque country to the east is famous for its patiently cooked, sauced fish dishes. Galicia to the west is perhaps the richest seafood region in Europe — lobsters, clams, oysters, crayfish, spiny lobsters....

But in between two substantial culinary provinces often go unnoticed. Here is a brief guide to eating in Santander's La Montana region and in Asturias.

Coming from the east, it's worth stopping first in La Montana at Ampuero, a few miles up the Asón River, for a meal at **Casa Sarabia** (tel: 942/62.23.65). This humble inn offers an amazing raw ham from the Guijuelo mountains in faraway Salamanca.

Opposite the old Solares railway station, just before leaving the main Bilbao-Oviedo road to turn right into Santander Bay, is **Casa Enrique**, (tel: 25 at Solares, Santander), another modest eating house with solid fare, famous for its thick cold bean soup (without a pinch of flour added). And its roast veal.

In the capital city of Santander — a busy port

Spanish Photo Archive

Santander's peaks and valleys.

with some of the finest, largest beaches in Spain — Victor Merino defends the cause of *la nueva cocina* in his convivial **La Sardina** (Doctor Fleming 3; tel: 942/27.10.35). But he also pays his respects to traditional fish recipes and knows how to exploit the huge variety of seafood available here. His *bocartes fritos* (deep-fried, tiny sardines) make the eyes of local old-timers swell with tears of gratitude.

The western part of La Montana and eastern Asturias are very similar areas — untamed country, with high peaks and wild torrents rolling down steep valleys. **La Casona**, on the Saja River near Cabezon de la Sal (tel: 29 at Fresneda, Santander) offers trout caught just a few yards away from the door.

A few miles into Asturias, **Casa Julian** (tel: 985/41.41.79) at Niserias on the Cares river, offers similar fare, plus some quiet rooms, in an equally idyllic setting. The trout season is longer here in the high country — the *trucha pintona* (spotted trout), caught at altitudes over 2,000 meters, is available until Sept. 15.

Two big cities vie for supremacy in the large Asturias province: modern, nondescript Gijon on the coast, and medieval Oviedo inland. In the affluent Gijon suburb of Somio, **La Pondala** (avenida Dionisio Cifuentes 27, tel: 985/-36.11.60) offers specialties (to be ordered at least a half-day in advance) that include *almejas con arroz* (rice with clams), *merluza rellena de mariscos* (hake, stuffed with shellfish) and the so-called roast beef, in fact a delicious roast of pink veal.

In Oviedo's oldest section, **Trascorrales** (Plaza Trascorrales 18; tel: 985/22.24.41) offers not only a charming setting, but also some original cookery, including stews of the local types of rockfish, *chopa*, and *san martin*.

But perhaps the best fish in Asturias can be found in the resort town of Luanco, in a tiny restaurant called **Casa Nestor** (Conde del Real Agrado 6; tel: 985/88.03.15). Here Rosalia, the founder's daughter, turns out perfectly cooked dishes of *rey a la reina* (rockfish in an egg and lemon sauce) or, for large parties, her *jamon a la marinera* (a whole ham, cooked with clams).

Asturias is proudest, however, of an entirely inland dish, the *fabada*, Spain's *cassoulet*, a wintry stew of white beans, *chorizo* sausage and blood sausage. Choose the coolest day of summer to taste it at **La Maquina** (tel: 985/26.00.19). The meal will amply reward the tricky expedition to get there. Take the old Oviedo-Avilés road, then look for the "Km. 1" marker on C-634 just after Lugones. The first gray farmhouse on the left after the marker is La Maquina. In the tradition of Asturias' eating houses, there is no sign on the building.

Santander and Asturias are not wine regions, but two local drinks are noteworthy. A few grapes grow in the warm, dry microclimate of one of La Montana's westernmost vales. They are made into the excellent *orujo de Liebana*, a drier, more fiery cousin of Italy's *grappa*. And Asturias is cider country — light, acidic natural cider, deftly poured from a a great height into wide-mouth glasses. It's an acquired taste, but once one acquires it, it stays for good. ■

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Art

The Unique Philosophy of Berlin's Museums Revealed in 'Images of Man' Exhibition

by David Galloway

BERLIN — On Aug. 3, 1830, Kaiser Friedrich Wilhelm III presented to his people the collection of paintings, sculpture and antiquities that became the core for the prestigious cluster of Prussian *Museums*.

From the time of their inception in 1798, the philosophy of the Berlin museums differed significantly from those opening their doors elsewhere in Europe, which gave the public access to great private or state collections and whose total shape owed as much to chance and conquest as to any guiding esthetic principle.

In contrast, the Berlin collections were assembled according to an ambitious plan both to instruct the public in the esthetic standards of antiquity and demonstrate the historical development of art forms. No more than 25 percent of the 1,200 works exhibited were from the royal collection. The remainder had been systematically acquired through the purchase of individual paintings and important private collections in an intensive program that began years before ground was even broken for the first museum building.

In the following decades, the entire island of Spree in the center of the city was transformed into a "museum landscape" devoted to the fine arts, design, ethnology and a monumental art library. Treasures were accumulated — Rembrandt's "The Man with the Golden Helmet," the priceless bust of Nefertiti smuggled out of Egypt — but for a full century the Prussian Museums stressed above all their educational responsibilities. In 1879, they proudly announced that more than 18,000 visitors had attended lectures, guided tours and courses for teachers.

It is scarcely possible to assess the prodigious influence of such programs on the concept of the modern museum, but it is easy to pinpoint their origins. They stem from the inspired vision of *Kaiser Friedrich's minister Wilhelm von* Humboldt, statesman-philosopher, linguist and educational theorist, who was not only instrumental in developing the pioneering concept of the museum but is remembered as founder of the "modern" University of Berlin and the humanistic Gymnasium.

He was, furthermore, not only a theorist but a man persistently concerned with the practical application of his ideas. *Humboldt argued, for* instance, that sculpture should no longer be displayed against the walls of galleries, but in the center, raised on pedestals.

With an elaborate anniversary exhibition entitled "Images of Man in Occidental Art," on view at the New National Gallery until Sept. 28, the Prussian museums are currently celebrating their 150th birthday. In a sense, they are also celebrating in this highly didactic, scholarly presentation the inspired concepts of Wilhelm von Humboldt, who combined the political concepts of the Prussian state with the cultural goals of Goethe and Schiller.

His ideas were frequently invoked in the debates that raged in the postwar years over the future of the Berlin museums. Through the firing of Jewish employees, the forced sale of "decadent" art, and the general restructuring of the museums according to National Socialist principles, Hitler had seriously undermined their role. With the outbreak of war, collections were dispatched to storage depots throughout Germany, and many were in Russian territory in 1945. Still others, taken into "protective custody" by the Americans, toured 12 cities in the United States before being returned to Wiesbaden and put into indefinite storage, their future not determined until 1955.

With much of the original collection dispersed or destroyed, most of the museum buildings in ruins and their staffs decimated, it seemed improbable that the complex of Prussian museums could ever be re-established. In fact, major museums rose phoenixlike from the ashes, and on both sides of the Wall.

What remained of the dispersed collections returned to West Berlin in 1957, and those in Russia were assembled in East Berlin the following year. As elegant symbol of this dramatic renaissance, the New National Gallery — the last project realized by Bauhaus architect Mies van der Rohe — was opened in 1968; proud Berliners scarcely seemed to mind that the building derived from an earlier design for a brewery.

It is difficult to imagine what kind of exhibition might properly celebrate this rich and diverse history, but it is easy to picture the enthusiasm with which curators might greet the idea of exploring occidental images of man from the art of antiquity to the present. After all, the movement of the individual to stage center in Western culture parallels the rise of the artist from the ranks of the artisan.

The growth of self-awareness and identity had been both a theme and a goal of the original collections, given scholarly underpinning by Humboldt's theoretical writings. The result of such curatorial deliberations is an ambitious but radically uneven exhibition which ranges from Greek portraiture to contemporary protests against war and social oppression. Works are divided into nine broad thematic categories that are often quarrelsomely political and not always sufficiently definitive or distinctive.

Two major thematic areas distinguish between official portraiture of figures of power and the tradition of "autonymous" portraiture from the Renaissance to the present. Modernists will find conspicuous omissions in the latter group — among them, Hockney, Warhol and Chuck Close. Of works that are included, many could have been slotted into other categories.

Max Beckmann's hauntingly sexual portrait of "Quappi in Pink Sweater" might seem more appropriate to the theme of sensuality, perhaps the weakest single area presented under "Images of Man." Remarkably, it concentrates exclusively on the female form, and even there the male chauvinist vision is somewhat myopic, excluding images by Rubens, Lautrec, Renoir, Degas and Klimt.

Leger's "Hommage a Louis David" (1948-49) in the "Images of Man" show.

And of nearly 200 artists represented in the total exhibition, which includes loans from more than 100 collections throughout the world, there are only two entries by women.

It is doubtful that a thematic exhibition of so diffuse a scope can ever entirely please any single viewer. Part of its fascination, perhaps, is that it provokes the visitor to make his own connections, to fill in the blanks. To present images of death without the remarkable French cemetery paintings of Jean-Olivier Hucleaux seems a serious omission, especially since the curator Dieter Honisch draws specific attention to the 19th-century shift in burial customs — away from the familiar churchyard and into more remote "cities of death."

On the other hand, Honisch gives the viewer a rare opportunity to see a group of works from the astonishing series Ferdinand Hodler made of his cherished friend and model Valentine Gode-Darel, showing the progressive stages of her death by cancer — works whose potential morbidity is stunningly transformed by compassion and graphic delicacy.

Visitors to the Berlin exhibition may well be provoked to create their own thematic clusterings of "Images of Man" — man and the city, man and the machine, mother and child: such elaborations are not, I think, foreign to the central intention of the exhibition as a whole. But one major problem remains: Like so many didactic presentations, this one remains distinctly "bookish."

Without extensive catalog texts, it is difficult to perceive the desired coordinates between, say, Francis Bacon and Robert Motherwell; and it takes not only close reading but a leap of faith to accept Leger's "Two Sisters" or a coolly ethereal frieze by Edvard Munch as examples of sensuality.

"Images of Man in Occidental Art" depends so much on the written word that it compromises the immediate visual exhilaration one might logically expect from such an imposing array of art treasures. Its curators are not making exhibitions; they are making arguments, and not always convincingly.

An elaborate, scholarly catalog of the works exhibited is available for 30 Deutsche marks, plus postage, from the Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Stauffenbergstrasse 41, Berlin, West Germany.

A Fine Abstract Exhibition in London

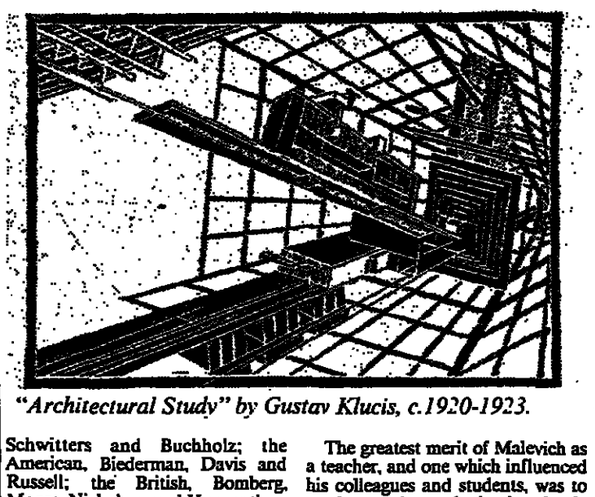
LONDON — Abstract, or nonobjective painting and sculpture are generally thought of as 20th-century developments in art. But this is not so.

Early Egyptian art is abstract. The Greeks based their architecture and sculpture on a theory of numbers (indeed, Plato propounded a theory of art based on mathematics in contrast to that based on nature). The Celts, Italian primitives, all Islamic art, much of the best of the arts in India and the Far East, even the decorative motifs in peasant art worldwide, and in time from prohistory to the present day, are nonobjective in concept.

The difference between all these and the abstract art of the 20th century is that contemporary abstraction has been developed systematically and evolved theoreticians and practitioners who, it must be said, are as recognizably varied from one another in thought and technique as are their figurative counterparts.

This fact is most ably demonstrated in the 10th annual exhibition of nonobjective art at Annely Juda Fine Art gallery ("Abstraction 1900-1940," 11 Tottenham Mews, off Tottenham Street, London W.1 to Sept. 27).

This is a combined loan and stock exhibition of some 65 artists, the French representation including Arp, the Delaunays, Villon, Leger and Harbin; the German, Schwitters and Buchholz; the American, Biederman, Davis and Russell; the British, Bomberg, Moore, Nicholson and Hepworth.



"Architectural Study" by Gustav Klucis, c.1920-1923.

The largest group of 17 artists is drawn from Russia and includes the two major theorists in nonobjective art, Kandinsky and Malevich. Perhaps the flavor of this major show is best conveyed by selecting four artists representing different kinds of abstraction. My choice is Kasimir Malevich, the Russian artist and philosopher of the Suprematist movement; his pupil Gustav Klucis; the American painter Stuart Davis; and the English sculptor Barbara Hepworth.

Born in the Ukraine, Malevich underwent traditional academic art training in Kiev. Then he went to Moscow, where his naturally alert and inventive mind was attracted to the avant-garde movements that were beginning to flourish there. He practiced early forms of Cubism and, in 1914, met and initiated a long correspondence with the Italian Futurist, Marinetti.

By early 1915, however, he believed he had exhausted the possibilities of both movements and founded a new one of his own, Suprematism, the underlying theories of which he set down in his book "From Cubism and Futurism to Suprematism."

In this treatise, he defined art as "the capacity to create a construction that no longer depends on the relationship of forms and color but is built on weight, speed and direction of movement." There is a superb example in the present exhibition, of a shape in shades of black on a pure white canvas, which exactly shows what Malevich intended by his definition of Suprematism as "a style going beyond all objective and figurative allusion."

Suprematism in its turn ceased to satisfy Malevich, who by 1918 was making his famous monochrome painting "White on White," prefiguring Yves Klein by a full 30 years. By 1920 he was writing that "painting is long out of date."

His problem, I suggest, was not that he despised painting, but that the complexity of his thought could no longer be expressed in visual terms. (I recall once witnessing the painful spectacle of the philosopher Wittgenstein literally groaning with frustration at his inability to express in words the Chinese puzzles of his thoughts, idea and idea and idea interlocking and counterbalancing beyond the power of the human tongue).

As Wittgenstein, so Malevich; not only could he not express his ideas in images, even abstract ones; his words had become so arcane as to lay him open to attack from his inferiors in Russia as "a theologian, a mystic and an eclectic painter."

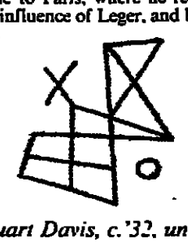
Before that happened, however, he gathered around him, in academies of Applied Art and Design in Moscow, Vitebsk and Leningrad, groups of brilliant students, among whom was Gustav Klucis, born in Riga, Lithuania, in 1895. As a Bolshevik revolutionary, Klucis appeared in Moscow in 1918 as one of Lenin's personal bodyguards at the Kremlin. Many who came as political hotheads stayed as students.

The greatest merit of Malevich as a teacher, and one which influenced his colleagues and students, was to teach complex esthetics by simple astronomical and architectural similes, very necessary in the instruction of people often entirely without academic training and background.

Which perhaps accounts for the extraordinary number of architecturally oriented artists and designers appearing in Russia in the early 1920s. Certainly Klucis was one of these, making constructions, photomontages and graphics on the basis of architectural dynamics. His closeness and loyalty to the the old-guard Bolsheviks served him in bad stead, however. In the 1930s he fell into obscurity in the U.S.S.R., and disappeared without trace in one of Stalin's purges.

Stuart Davis, whose mother was a sculptor, and father art editor of a group of Philadelphia papers and journals who used many of the Ash Can School artists as illustrators, was, like Malevich, academically trained. In the 1920s he began a series of paintings, abstractions from household objects in flat planes, geometric shapes and primary colors, of which "The Egg Beater" now in the Phillips collection in Washington is a typical example.

Toward the end of the 1920s he came to Paris, where he fell under the influence of Leger, and began to



Stuart Davis, c.'32, untitled.

simplify his images still further. He also started a series of seminal writings on the nature and function of drawings. The two Davis's in the current show are examples of this preoccupation with drawing: the 1928 "Torso and Head with Two Figures" still being closer to figuration than abstraction, the later a 1932 untitled ink drawing refining its architectural subject to a structure of 12 lines and a simple circle.

Barbara Hepworth, with Moore (a fellow student at the Royal College of Art in London) the most celebrated of 20th-century English sculptors, alternated between figuration and abstraction throughout her career. But that she saw her freestanding and seemingly abstract forms in figurative terms she makes quite clear in her "Pictorial Autobiography." "All landscape needs a figure, and when the spectator is a sculptor he is aware that every landscape evokes a special image. ... Working in the abstract way [produces] a rhythm of form which has its roots in earth but reaches outward toward the unknown experiences of the future. The thought underlying this form is, for me, the delicate balance the spirit of man maintains between his knowledge and the laws of the universe."

— Max Wykes-Joyce

Finding Antiques in Paris in August

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — There are not many places to browse for antiques when Paris shuts down in August. But there is the Louvre des Antiquaires, where 250 dealers opened shop two years ago across the street from the Louvre. They rent space in the building that used to house the Magasins du Louvre, one of the earliest Parisian department stores.

What started out as a rationalization of the flea market system has now refined itself into the most extraordinary conglomeration of unusual dealers.

Its appearance is a bit unfortunate. Three floors — the basement, ground floor and first floor — are connected by escalators and flooded with neon light falling on row upon row of glass-walled cubicle-boutiques that rather look like something called the Sublime Antiquity Department Store. The drone of air conditioning blending into the background Muzak confirms the department store feeling.

And the flea market element, made more hygienic, still survives: One tumbles upon rows of furniture made of oily fruitwood and glassy-surfaced mahogany still reeking of workshop smells, heaps of Art Nouveau vases of the lower kind, and the rest. It is an element that is dwindling fast — rents are high and this is not the right place to sell the goods, so a number of dealers go back to the flea markets or to roadside shops along tourist routes.

Still, new people are coming into the Louvre des Antiquaires, the traditional professionals who have galleries elsewhere and want greater exposure. It is easy to pick them out: Their selection has the unmistakable appearance of a sampling and often includes one or two excellent items. In the tiny corner boutique of Helene Christophe, amid the 19th-century furniture, I saw a little masterpiece of French cabinetmaking in the Louis XVIII period (1815-1824): a coiffeuse in Amboyna burr with tulipwood filets. The marble-topped table rests on pairs of pillar-shaped legs supported by lateral pedestals and carries an oval swivel mirror beautifully balanced on its curving stand.

Another rising category consists of small dealers who are active, tend to specialize in one or two fields and, having long dealt with other dealers only, hope to reach a clientele of private buyers. They display good stuff, often at acceptable prices. A typical example is the Andre Gombert Gallery, where I noted a beautiful small Jules Dupre landscape of a tree in flaming browns against a deep blue sky filling with storm clouds. There was also an interesting and unusual landscape by Olivier de Penne (1831-1897), dated 1857.

However, the real strength of the Louvre lies in the highly original characters that seem to have been attracted to this new setup. Many are newcomers to the trade who project their inner worlds on what they sell.

A typical case is the association formed by 35-year-old Slim Bouchoucha and 40-year-old Jean Lostalem. Bouchoucha is a youthful Tunisian man of letters who wrote plays in the Tunis dialect while in his 20s, before turning to filmmaking. Lostalem, a soft-spoken Breton, once taught mathematics in a French high school. Both got the traveling itch in the late 1960s and roamed the world — India, Turkey, Egypt, the Yemen, Brazil and India again. They became antique dealers to finance their trips, mounting yearly exhibitions in a gallery on the rue Saint-Denis. Now they have centered their operations in the Louvre.

Their objects are typical of an intelligent traveler's vision: They have a meaning and do not fall into art-market "categories." You can have a Vishnuite bronze statuette from Northern India of the 13th or 14th century for 2,000 francs, a 19th-century brass plaque embossed with formal ornament from Tibet for 650 francs, or a rare standing figure of a woman probably carved in the 18th century for a southern Indian temple, at 13,000 francs.

That same independence of judgment and choice is perceptible in the boutiques run by collectors who turned dealers when the Louvre gave them the opportunity to start something different from the antique dealer's shop, dispensing them at the same time from the difficult task of building up a clientele.

Charles Djem, a friend of Bouchoucha's, began his collecting with *insolite* — i.e. "unusual, strange" — objects. He keeps it up at the Louvre. His gallery adjacent to Bouchoucha's has some furniture by Carlo Bugatti that defies classification — including a pair of high-backed armchairs done around 1907 in a style that is a cross between High Renaissance and Moorish. Next to that is some Art Deco stoneware that in some cases carries the ludicrously low prices that pottery of the 1920s will fetch when unsigned by celebrities. His are very much what dealers disparagingly refer to as "uncommercial" wares. An elegant vase with sinuous sides and a pearl gray glaze with touches of mauve by Auguste Delaherche is far too subdued to sell easily, even at 3,000 francs.

A splendid cylindrical jar made after a 19th-century Japanese model by an anonymous French potter of the Saint Amand manufacture is a white elephant despite a modest 600-franc price tag. Far from being fashionable, that kind of pottery appears to be on the way out. But it is first class and Djem does not really care about fashion. Dealers like him are the dissidents of the art market. They dismiss accepted wisdom.

The latest arrival in this line is Thierry Chanlous, who abandoned stockbroking to devote himself to objects. His own hobby is collecting China snuffboxes and English match boxes. But he also likes baroque furniture from 17th-century Italy, which brings a breath of fresh air to the first floor. Ten Genovese armchairs made "en suite" are not on the cheap side at 180,000 francs. A superb and rare Genovese writing desk of the 17th century that one would be hard put to unearth on the Left Bank is probably more of a bargain at 75,000 francs. Two carved wood dolphins resting, rather oddly, on rockers and wiggling their tails upward are perfect symbols of his unclassifiable and pleasing assortment, part of which used to adorn his own family house.

The award for successful whimsy should perhaps go to Chani Sadegh's gallery. There I saw — in this order — a 12th-century Italian marble head of the Romanesque period at 35,000 francs, a French drawing of a caryatid in red chalk with an eerie smile, clearly a study for some architectural design on the 17th century, sold for 2,500 francs, and two brass candlesticks both signed by the famous Flemish metalworker Matheus Matthyshen in 1683.

In the old days, one would have had to walk miles to see all that. It could hardly have been done in one day and definitely not in August. It would only take a smart guy to throw in a pleasant bar — the present one hardly qualifies — to turn the Louvre des Antiquaires into a major attraction. Even so, this is the most imaginative effort put up by the trade so far anywhere in Europe.

The Mykonos-Monte Carlo Axis

Continued from page 7W

not to be forgotten when it came to entertainment. Zachos, a leading television commentator in Greece, had a reception for us at his country home. Actually, the same reception was given for us last year, but we never made it.

This year, he took us there himself. There wasn't a house in sight for miles — except for the apartment complex six feet from poor Zachos' door. When we asked him why he had not used his influence to stop the building of the apartments, he said, "They were there first." The mind boggles. Anyway, in case you go, Zachos has a number on his door: 40. You can't miss it.

The Monte Carlo beach club it was not, but there, stretched on a mattress by the seawater pool was a lovely creature, Carlito, who announced that he was preparing to undergo a sex change — a big surprise, as he seemed almost there already. Anyway, *Carlito, soon to be* known as Carlita, was Mykonos' answer to Frank Sinatra. Every night he danced on top of the bar at Pierrot's. Snugly fitted into black sequins, black feathers and his/her hair, he belted out "Don't cry for me, Argentina," as he directed his own spotlight (a flashbulb) onto his face.

Then, of course, we had to go to go out on a boat. To be polite, we turned down at least three yachts and went with the host's friend, a fisherman named George who manned a decrepit vessel known as a "Kaiki" ("The Titanic" would have been more appropriate).

The size, number and shape of the lifeboats aboard the "Kaiki" would not have helped a kitten, let alone a human being. And the gasoline jerrycans under the bunks — with people smoking right and left — were enough to make your hair stand on end. At least we were picked up right at the house — not quite the same as boarding that petrodollar king's yacht that opens up to let the little boat inside the big boat, but, what the heck, it was good exercise.

I'm told that trying to get out of Mykonos is almost worse than flying in. The question now is, why bother? The beaches are white and empty, the sky and sea are blue, there are no traffic jams and, if you insist, you can do just about anything you want on Mykonos. That should tell you all you need to know about the Mykonos-Monte Carlo axis.

Illustrations by Michael Bonsignore

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, August 23-24, 1980 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Goodyear Says It Has Way to Detoxify PCBs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber scientists reported yesterday they have found a safe, cheap way to dispose of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), one of the most pervasive toxic chemical wastes.

Through a simple chemical reaction, PCBs can be turned into harmless sludge and common table salt, they said. Of particular importance is whether the process can be used to dispose of the estimated 2-million gallons of PCBs in the hands of electric utility and industrial companies, awaiting destruction in special, high-temperature incinerators that are not even in operation yet.

A clear, oily liquid, PCBs were ideal as an insulator in electrical transformers, as a hydraulic fluid and in the manufacture of carbonless reproduction paper. Like other chlorinated organic compounds, they are poisonous and believed capable of causing cancer.

Caterpillar Layoffs Signal Construction Woes

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 22 (AP) — *Unprecedented layoffs and shutdowns* announced this week by Caterpillar Tractor come amid a deepened recession in the construction business that is not likely to improve this year or next, analysts say.

"When Caterpillar is hurting, the other guys are getting killed," said Eli Lustgarten, a Chicago machinery analyst. Caterpillar, the world's leading heavy-machinery maker, laid off 5,700 workers nationwide, the most in more than 20 years.

The company intends to close most of its domestic operations for at least one week. It would be the first time the company has taken such a step.

Japan Loan to Dome Will Be Repaid in Oil

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — Japan National Oil has signed a letter of intent with Dome Petroleum to provide the Canadian company with $345 million for petroleum exploration in the Beaufort Sea. Repayments will be made in petroleum.

Japan National Oil will form a consortium with other Japanese firms to provide the loan and also will have the option to offer loans for the development of three oil fields by Dome in the Beaufort Sea.

The Japanese firm indicated these loans would be for between 10 and 25 percent of Dome's share of development costs. Japan National also will be allowed to supply equipment and materials unavailable in Canada and will have the option to participate in a research program in the Arctic with access to its findings.

Mobil Gains Lion's Share Of Esmark Oil Holdings

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT) — Mobil Oil has emerged as the winning bidder for the huge oil holdings of Esmark with a surprise offer of some $715 million, oil industry sources reported yesterday.

Mobil's closest rival, Allied Chemical, said late yesterday that it had just been advised "our bid was not successful."

Mobil, meanwhile, refused to comment in any way, and a statement by Esmark announcing the sale — without identifying the successful bidders — said the buyers could not be named because definitive agreements had not been concluded with all the bidders.

Esmark decided to sell off its highly profitable Vickers Energy Corp. last June as part of a major corporate restructuring that would leave it in a better position to pursue interests in consumer products. In addition to its Vickers oil holdings, Esmark decided to sell much of its original Swift & Co. meatpacking business.

The fast-developing oil deal also included these aspects:

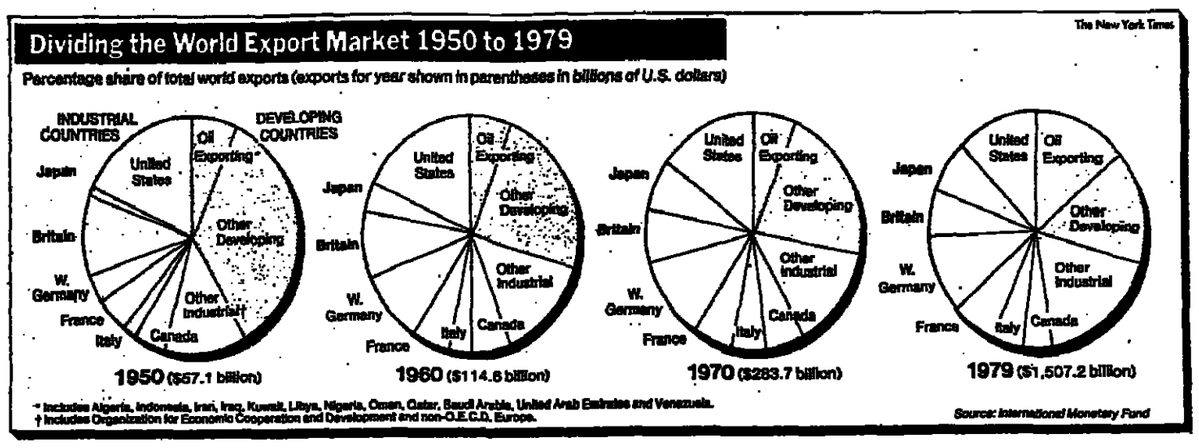
● Esmark announced in a brief statement that it had reached agreement to sell its three Vickers subsidiaries. The value of "three successful bids from three different companies," it said, should exceed $1.1 billion.

● Using some of the funds to buy back its own stock, Esmark said that next month it expects to make a public offer to pay $60 a share for as many as 12 million of its roughly 22 million shares. Wall Street professionals greeted the offer warmly and expected stockholder acceptance to be very heavy.

● Total Petroleum (North America) 50 percent owned by Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, announced in Alma, Mich., that Esmark had accepted its offer of $245 million in cash for one of the three Vickers subsidiaries, the Vickers Petroleum Corp. Total will also buy the unit's working capital, estimated at roughly an additional $100 million.

The New York Times reported yesterday that the Allied Chemical had made the highest bid for the Vickers oil properties but that Esmark had extended the bidding deadline for 24 hours at Mobil's request.

Fearful that Esmark rules providing for stockholder approval would lead to delays — and possible new bidding — Mobil told Esmark it was prepared to make a blockbuster bid for the properties if such approval was eliminated, sources said. Esmark agreed and opened the sale for other bidders on the same terms.



Can Japan's Methods Be Tailored for U.S.?

By Henry Scott Stokes

TOKYO (NYT) — By skillful planning and pushing high technology, the government has helped to make Japan not only the dominant industrial power in Asia but also a formidable competitor of the United States in world markets.

With help from government planners, big Japanese companies in such industries as autos and steel have dramatically increased their productivity and made their nation the most efficient industrial economy in the world. And the objective now is to have Japan take the lead in international technology in the 1980s.

While Toyota, Nissan, Honda, Sony and Nippon Steel have won international renown for the successes of Japanese industry, the bureaucrats at the main government agency responsible — the Ministry of International Trade and Industry — remain largely anonymous. They have charactistically stayed behind the scenes in fostering Japan's competitive strength.

Twenty years ago Americans still thought of Japan as the producer of cheap imitations. There was the story, for instance, of the Japanese town of Usa, supposedly given that name to permit the stamping of "Made in USA."

U.S. Must Copy

By contrast, the question has now become to what extent the Japanese example can itself be copied. As the United States casts about for an industrial policy, is the Japanese achievement a model to emulate or a testament to the uniqueness of Japanese culture?

Further, there are those who question whether any government, Japanese or American, can reverse the decline of a profoundly sick economy. In Britain the Conservative government, bent on restoring its industry to vigor, instead finds itself presiding over something akin to deindustrialization.

Today the worldwide strength attained by Toyota, Nissan and their counterparts make them independent of state subsidies, used to stimulate research and development in new high-technology areas. For a variety of reasons, the influence of the ministry, at least by the standards of Japan's planned economy immediately after the war, has greatly diminished, officials say. But the bureaucrats still play an important role in industry.

They advise companies on long-term strategy. Where the national interest is at stake, they coordinate the actions of rival companies to enhance competitive power abroad, and they come to the rescue of depressed industries, steering business toward high-technology, capital-intensive opportunities instead.

Some examples of the ministry's activity:

● Toyota is working on a deal with Ford and Ford's Japanese partner, Toyo Kogyo, to assemble cars in the United States. It goes without saying that Toyota keeps the ministry informed about secret negotiations with Ford. And if Toyota's determination to complete an agreement were not enough, the ministry's interest makes it all but certain that Toyota will not back out of the talks. From the government's perspective, high unemployment in the U.S. auto industry and the possibility of a backlash against Japanese products in an election year make a successful outcome to the talks most desirable.

● The ministry worked closely for years with computer builders such as Hitachi, Nippon Electric and Fujitsu to protect the domestic industry against International Business Machines, the American giant whose market share in Japan is only about 30 per cent of installed capacity — a low level compared with IBM's accustomed ranking around the world. After subsidizing joint development, the ministry encouraged the Japanese computer industry to target the world market as a main export goal in the next two decades.

● The ministry gathered steel and shipbuilding companies to agree on industry cutbacks in capacity and employment after a world recession in recent years. Nippon Steel, Nippon Kokan and Sumitomo Metal Industries agreed with steel rivals to hold output to some 112-million tons of crude steel last year, compared with an industry capacity of about 150 million tons. As a result, one in three Japanese blast furnaces was shut down.

In a similar move last August, the ministry persuaded top shipbuilders — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering,

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 2)

France Seeks U.K. Help on New Reactor

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 22 (NYT) — In a bid to consolidate Europe's lead in the field of fast-breeder reactors, France has invited Britain to help it develop the world's first fully commercial breeder reactor, to be known as Super-Phoenix 2, in return for a $50-million "entry fee," French officials said yesterday.

The invitation offers Britain full participation in the development and construction of six 1,500-megawatt Super-Phoenix 2 power reactors, which France plans to start building in 1985, as well as the right to build a seventh reactor itself in Britain.

The British government is still considering the offer, officials say, which was made after Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, and her energy minister, David Howell, recently visited the site of Super-Phoenix 1, the 1,200-megawatt prototype commercial fast-breeder reactor France is building near Lyons with help from West German, Italian, Belgian and Dutch electricity-generating authorities.

Britain has a 2.5-percent stake in the Super-Phoenix 1 project. But French officials stress that full British participation in the more advanced Super-Phoenix 2 program would create a powerful six-nation European bloc, dedicated to perfecting this advanced nuclear technology, in which France already claims a world lead.

In a recently published interview, Georges Vendreyes, industrial director of the French State Atomic Energy Commission, which is in charge of the entire Super-Phoenix program, said, "The British are interested in Super-Phoenix and we want them to join it."

The advantage of the relatively untried fast-breeder reactor is that it can squeeze some 70 times more energy out of the world's limited uranium supplies than the present generation of largely U.S.-designed reactors. It does this by "breeding" plutonium fuel from the nonfissionable uranium-238 that present-day reactors cannot burn, but which constitutes 99 percent of total uranium resources.

However, President Carter has strongly opposed the commercial development of the fast breeder, arguing that its widespread use would increase the availability of plutonium, which is also a dangerous nuclear explosive, making it relatively easy for governments to purloin supplies for manufacturing nuclear weaponry.

While French officials stress that joint development with Britain of Super-Phoenix 2 would consolidate Europe's lead in the field of fast-breeder technology and encourage the rational use of national resources, some British officials take a more skeptical approach. They suspect France is starting to feel isolated by the remarkable success of its nuclear-power program, which is the most advanced in the world.

13% Inflation Rate Predicted for France

PARIS, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — The French government today forecast a 13-percent inflation rate for 1980, compared with 11.8 percent last year, and an economic growth rate of 2.2 percent, compared with 3.4 percent last year.

A report by the prime minister's office also predicted a 30-billion-franc ($7.2 billion) balance of payments deficit this year. There was a surplus of 6.2-billion francs ($1.5 billion) last year. The report said the deficit would be caused largely by a sharp increase in petroleum and gas costs.

London Eyes New Markets In Futures

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — Following the success of the London Metals Exchange, the city's financial leaders are planning a series of new futures markets — including contracts in financial, gold and oil futures.

The Bank of England is thought to be concerned that trading financial futures, including long- and short-term government securities, would hinder the British government's ability to manage its debt policy. A similar concern by the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve System delayed the opening of the financial-futures unit of the New York Stock Exchange.

Meanwhile, the London Metal Exchange and London's five major bullion dealers are moving to establish a gold-futures market.

The dealers now quote a morning and afternoon price, but London does not have a central market. Ian foster, chairman of the London Metal Exchange ruling committee, says a gold futures terminal could be set up early in 1981.

'Gasoil Futures'

The International Petroleum Exchange, established last spring, hopes to begin trading with a contract in "gasoil," a group of middle distillates. One oil expert says gasoil is freely traded in large volumes and has a variety of uses in chemical feedstock, heating oil and high-speed diesel. By comparison, fuel oils and gasoline have a narrow range of users.

Originally, the oil business was skeptical about the gasoil proposal, because speculators might disrupt pricing. However, the fledgling exchange was given a big boost when British Petroleum announced that it would participate.

Simon Cowie, a BP official and chairman of the proposed market's contracts-working party, thinks that major users will be merchants, middlemen and, perhaps, industrial users of gasoil that wish to protect themselves against price fluctuation.

Mr. Cowie noted that the growing spot market in oil does not have a forward-pricing mechanism. If gasoil trading is successful, contracts may be added in naptha, bunker oil, benzene and possibly crude itself.

Japan to Appeal Tariff

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — Japan will lodge a formal appeal through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to protest the stiff import-tariff increase imposed by the United States on small pickup trucks, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

U.S. Price Index Shows No Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP) — Overall consumer prices in the United States did not rise at all in July, the first time that has happened in more than 13 years, the Labor Department reported today. The improvement was due almost exclusively to a rapid decline in home-financing cost.

Excluding mortgage costs and housing prices, consumer prices last month increased 0.6 percent, led by a 0.9-percent boost in the food and beverage category, the department said.

"The index will remain markedly below double-digit rates for the next several months," said Alfred Kahn, the president's Wage and Price Council chairman, noting that energy costs are expected to remain stable while mortgage rates continue to decline for at least another month.

Martin Anderson, a senior adviser to Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan, said, "For somebody to think that inflation is coming down would be as dangerous as somebody who is in the eye of the hurricane thinking the worst is over."

For the first seven months of this year, inflation at the consumer level has accelerated at a 12.6-percent compound annual rate.

The department also reported that there was virtually no change last month in spendable earnings, which is take-home pay after deductions for federal taxes.

Wholesale Prices Rise

Last week, the department reported that wholesale prices rose 1.7 percent in July.

Allen Sinai, vice president of Data Resources of Lexington, Mass., said the index for July is not indicative of inflation's true direction. Wholesale food prices rose about 9 percent in July, but the full impact will not hit consumers for another month or two.

Before July, consumer prices had risen at least 0.9 percent for 18 straight months.

Housing Costs Drop

The Labor Department also reported that:

● Housing costs dropped 0.7 percent, after rising 1.5 percent and 1.8 percent in May and June, respectively. The reversal was due to a 5.7-percent plunge in mortgage interest rates and a 0.5-percent decline in housing prices.

● Food and beverage prices, after going up only 0.8 percent in May and June combined, accelerated by 0.9 percent last month. Prices at grocery stores increased 1.2 percent, after rising only 1.5 percent during the first six months of this year. Prices for beef, pork and poultry shot up, following three months of decline. Fruits, vegetables and dairy products also registered substantial increases. Restaurant meals, foods at other than grocery outlets and beverages, including alcohol, rose a combined 0.5 percent last month.

● For the third consecutive month, the price of gasoline fell, but not as much as in May and June. Gasoline was down 0.5 percent in July compared with a 1-percent drop the month before.

● The price of apparel and its upkeep rose 0.4 percent last month, compared with no change in June.

Good News On Inflation Lifts NYSE

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 — Good news on inflation sent stock prices on the New York Stock Exchnage higher for a third straight session.

The Labor Department said that its consumer price index was unchanged in July. However, prices were sliding near the close, ahead of the weekly banking report.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.16 points to close at 958.18. The average had been ahead 10 points during the afternoon. Advances led declines three to two as turnover expanded to 58 million shares from 50.77 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market continued to benefit from huge amounts of cash in the hands of institutional investors. They also cited extensive short covering. Yesterday the NYSE reported a record level of short interest.

After the close the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, the M-1A, fell $3.6 billion in the week ended Aug. 13 to $379.3 billion from a revised $382.9 billion. The figure was revised upwards by $1.4 billion. The average over four weeks rose to $377.1 billion against $372.4 billion, an 11.8 percent rise compared with 13 weeks previously.

The M-1B fell $3.4 billion to $401.1 billion from a revised $403.1 billion. It was revised upwards by $1.4 billion. The average over four weeks rose to $398.4 billion against $392.7 billion, a 14 percent increase against previous 13 weeks

Sony Most Active

Sony was the most-active NYSE issue with block trades of 743,000 shares and 100,000 shares both at 11 ⅜, 300,000 shares and 207,800 shares both at 11 ¾, and 100,000 shares at 11 ⅞.

Tesoro Petroleum, which rejected a takeover bid by Diamond Shamrock, made the list with a block of 275,000 shares at 30 ½.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 22, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	lt.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9435	4.6570	208.865*	47.82*	0.2291	——	6.7990*	177.76*	35.28*
Brussels (a)	28.90	68.49	16.023	6.92	3.375*	14.725	——	17.344	5.185
Frankfurt	1.8055	4.2740	——	43.17*	2.105x	91.86*	6.345*	168.25*	32.38*
London (b)	2.3665	——	4.2740	9.9013	2.031.25	4.8525	68.18	3.9488	13.195
Milan	857.80	2.029.10	475.00	205.15	——	434.42	19.655	514.16	153.75
New York	——	2.3672	0.5548	0.2386	0.1167*	0.5095	0.0346	0.6082	0.1792
Paris	4.1835	9.8995	231.560*	——	4.8740x	212.805*	14.4880*	258.660*	74.940*
Zurich	1.6473	3.9471	92.3097*	39.8828*	0.1943	84.8499*	5.7687*	——	29.5627*
ECU N.A.	0.5924	2.5315	5.9611	1.302.30	2.7555	40.5472	2.3370		7.8172

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0341	Belgian fin. franc	29.265	0.2020	Hong Kong $	4.9515	0.2012	Saudi Riyal	3.3285
0.8621	Canadian $	1.1600	2.0920	Irish £	0.4780	0.0788	Schilling	12.69
0.1793	Danish krone	5.5768	0.0184	Israeli £	54.345	0.4703	Singapore $	2.1265
N.A.	Drachma	N.A.	3.2276	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2687	0.2284	Swedish krona	4.1948
N.Q.	Escudo	N.A.	0.2053	Norw. krone	4.9715	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6890
N.A.	Fin. mark	N.A.	0.0138	Pesets	72.34	0.0945	Yen	223.90

£ Sterling: 1.1298 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

August 22, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following unofficial symbols indicate frequency of compliance supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL. c/o Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
—(d) Alliance Intl.Rsvs.(SI) ..... $.7pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Bearbond ..... SF 694.40
—(d) Conbor ..... SF 972.00
—(d) Grobyc ..... SF 757.00
—(d) Stockbor ..... SF 894.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
—(d) CSF Fund ..... SF 77.50
—(d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.89
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 12.49

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 161.5c
—(w) High Interest Sterling £87.5pool

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Intl* Fund ..... $ 22.98
—(w) Capital Holla S.A. ..... $ 12.95
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 29.97

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 302.25
—(d) Conasec ..... SF 437.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 61.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 69.50
—(d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 120.00
—(d) Espac ..... SF 148.50
—(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 113.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.20
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 46.30

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 37.86
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ..... $ 11.10
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd. ..... $ 22.86
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 38.64
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 75.30
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 22.48

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 48.47
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 15.19
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 12.73
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 11.67
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 13.80
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 10.95
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 14.56

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 1.688
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 23.74

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 436 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 548.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 297.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Rase vs Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.25

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 58.49

SOFIC GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Portion Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,524.50
—(r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,328.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor ..... SF 372.50
—(d) Intervalor ..... SF 54.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 378.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 226.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.75
—(d) Universal Fund ..... SF 75.45

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 25.25
—(d) Bond Invest.: ..... SF 62.75
—(d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 82.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 142.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ..... SF 191.75
—(d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.25
—(d) Pacific Invest. ..... SF 85.00
—(d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 414.00
—(d) Swit South Afr Sh. ..... SF 361.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 265.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.48
—(d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.28
—(d) Unirak ..... DM 48.39

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 12.26
(r) Arab Finance LF ..... $ 998.15
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 8.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 119.25
(w) CAMIT. ..... $ 10.34
(w) Capitol Gains Inv. ..... $ 18.17
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund ..... $ 314.81
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,115.08
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.16
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 15.45
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 52.19
(d) Dravitus Fund Int'l ..... $ 22.44
(w) Dravitus Interconfinent ..... $ 27.37
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,210.08
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 26.60
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 7,451.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 229.49
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ..... SF 159.25
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 64.37
(d) Fondilatin ..... $ 79.16
(d) Fonsid.-Trust Interalpa ..... DM 40.45
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.10
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 514.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 121.71
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 131.44
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 12.91
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 178.77
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 22.22
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 8.42
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 11.34
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 90.70
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 46.19div
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,405.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 15.25
(d) Kleinwort-Benson IntUF ..... $ 13.34
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ..... $ 22.46
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ..... $ 16.60
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 37.12
(d) Medolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 14.28
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ .44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 14.55
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.47*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.55*
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 97.27
(w) Pretoria Financial ..... $ 1.80
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 40.12
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 7,398.54
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 10.58
(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund ..... $ 58.46
(d) Renta Fund ..... LF 761.00
(d) Rentinvest ..... $ 4.38
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 11.15
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... SF 59.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... $ 18.62
(w) Sanyo (N.A.V.) ..... DM 95.40
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... $ 15.46
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 59.60
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... $ 81.82
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 34.97
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... DM 57.50
(d) UNICO Fund ..... $ 3.65
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 106.25
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. ..... $ 7.34
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 9.35
(w) Winchester Overseas ..... $ 464.73
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. ..... $ 19.82
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 100.35
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 2,540.52
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 10.25

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; *— New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "—" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1.00 UNIT.

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In an exclusive new interview, Dr. Franz Pick warns...

"The U.S. government will issue a new currency —within 12 to 24 months.

It will change 100 old dollars for 1 new hard dollar."

Dr. Franz Pick is one of the world's most respected authorities on currency matters and precious metals. He studied currency and inflation theories at the University of Hamburg and the Sorbonne in Paris. His degrees include BS, MA, MBA, LLD, and PHD. He is the Publisher of *Pick's World Currency Report* and *Pick's Currency Yearbook*, two internationally respected publications on currencies. He is the author of 6 books on silver and gold.

Now, in an exclusive new interview with the Silver & Gold Report, Dr. Pick tells why the dollar and dollar-denominated investments are headed for disaster. Here are excerpts...

On the Dollar

"The most serious problem we face today is the debasement of our currency by the government... As you can observe by looking at the official U.S. cost of living statistics, the dollar by early 1978 had been debased to less than one-tenth of its 1940 value. My own unofficial figures put the value of the dollar at around 7% of its pre-war value... The government will continue to debase the dollar until it is worth about a penny. [Then it will repudiate its debts] by exchanging 100 old dollars for each new dollar. This may happen within 12 to 24 months."

On Traditional Investments

"Currency debasement destroys the value of corporate bonds, stocks, life insurance policies, annuities, and all other debt instruments denominated in dollars. We may be the richest nation in the world, but our assets are melting away before our eyes and virtually no one recognizes this fact."

On the Outlook for Investors

"[Dollar-denominated assets] will be wiped out ... Many people will be ruined. I'm afraid the readjustment to real values will bring much pain and suffering."

"Gold is your best protection." —Dr. Franz Pick

Based on his deep knowledge of money, and his first-hand experience with collapsing currencies, Dr. Pick is convinced that, despite the dollar crisis, you can preserve the value of your assets.

He tells why he believes gold is the single best inflation hedge available anywhere. He explains why worldwide demand for gold—as both a hedge and an industrial commodity—is rising sharply. He discusses three new developments—involving Arabs, India, and a possible new world monetary agreement—which may exert dramatic upward pressure on gold prices.

How to Invest

Dr. Pick also shows you what forms of gold to invest in. He explains how to buy gold and legally avoid sales tax. He explains the critical mistake many investors make by taking out a safe deposit box, and tells you how to avoid it. He points out a serious danger of owning gold coins—overlooked by many owners—and describes how to avoid it, too.

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U.S. Current Account Surprisingly Healthy

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP-DJ) — The United States is doing surprisingly well with the current account in its international-payments book.

That account covers trade in goods and services plus certain unilateral transfers.

President Carter could not impress U.S. voters with that news as he could with successes in fighting inflation or unemployment. But this basic measure of international competitiveness has a moderating influence on both the price spiral and joblessness, and private analysts say it indicates the White House probably will not be embarrassed by an acute weakness of the U.S. dollar any time soon.

The United States may be the only major industrial country to score a "noticeable surplus" in the current account this year, said Robert Ortner, senior vice president and economist at Bank of New York.

Turning Black

Much of the turnaround took place with little fanfare last year, when the current-account deficit *shrank significantly to $788 million* from a gap of about $14 billion in each of the previous two years. The account is widely expected to turn to the black this year for the first time since 1976.

Estimates of the size of this year's surplus vary widely. Chase Manhattan Bank projected the figure at about *$2 billion, while Mr. Ortner* projects the figure at $10 billion. The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development sees a $2.5-billion deficit for the full year, but with a swing into surplus at an annual rate of $3-billion in the current half and nearly $9 billion in the first half of 1981.

The United States was still in deficit in the first quarter at about a $10-billion annual rate, according to the latest Commerce Department figures. But surplus set in at about a $5-billion yearly clip in the second quarter. Morgan Guaranty Trust estimates. As a result, the bank says, the dollar should benefit on foreign-exchange markets. Some observers expect the dollar's strength to continue into 1981 unless U.S. interest rates fall sharply again.

A relatively strong dollar helps restrain inflation, economists note, by making imported goods relatively cheap in dollar terms. Moreover, if the dollar is steady, the Federal Reserve Board will not have to jack up interest rates to make the dollar attractive for foreigners to hold. If a return to last spring's steep interest rates can be averted, then a sharp rise in unemployment might also be avoided.

Hefty Investments

Carter administration officials are taking the opportunity to boast a bit. C. Fred Bergsten, the Treasury's assistant secretary for international affairs, argues that a close look at the current account shows that the United States is stronger than at the beginning of the 1970s.

Much of the strength, to be sure, does not come from U.S. exports. Instead, it springs from hefty direct investments that U.S. companies made in industry abroad during the post-World War II period. Those investments are paying off in a big way. The dollars returned to the United States from such earnings have roughly quadrupled since 1970, to an annual flow of about $17 billion.

Adding in foreign earnings that are reinvested abroad, along with such other "invisibles" as engineering and tourism, and subtracting private and federal aid outflows, the services portion of the current account was in surplus last year by a little less than $29 billion. So the non-goods surplus was almost large enough to offset the merchandise trade deficit of a little more than $29 billion.

The trade deficit gets the most attention because it means the United States is not exporting enough goods to pay for higher-priced oil and all the other things it imports. Considering that the annual oil bill exploded in a decade to $60 billion from $3 billion, that can be alarming.

Yet U.S. officials contend, and some private analysts agree, that the trade gap conceals some currents of competitive strength. Leaving out oil, the United States would have had a trade surplus of $31 billion last year, up from $5 billion in 1970, Mr. Bergsten notes.

Can Japan's Methods Be Tailored to U.S.?

(Continued from Page 11)

Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries and other companies — to join a cartel to curtail production. Thirty-five percent of the nation's shipbuilding yards were wiped out at a stroke.

This hand-in-glove cooperation between Japanese industry and the government is deep-seated and of long-standing.

What makes government-business interaction in Japan different is the extent and scale of it, the U.S. Department of Commerce said in a 1972 report. The style derives from Japan's history and culture, with its emphasis on the consensual approach, a tradition of government leadership in industrial development and a shared desire to advance the interests of the nation.

"Our advantage maybe is that we are flexible in our goals," Isamu Miyazaki of the Economic Planning Agency said in an interview. "We don't see steel or shipbuilding or the new industry of the 1960s — automobiles — as growth sectors anymore." Instead, the Japanese government has shifted to promoting strong industries of the future. And, almost as important, it also encourages business to slacken off in areas of low potential.

But in the same breath, Mr. Miyazaki also warned that the government is not omnipotent. "Officials don't have that much influence," he said. "It is not we who make investment decisions and take the risks.

"All we do is to nudge companies, give a few subsidies, brief ourselves on new industries — like computers in the early 1970s — and then look ahead and find something new."

Buzzword of Ministry

The current buzzword at the ministry is gene engineering. Junior officials learned some time ago that General Electric and Imperial Chemical Industries of Britain had developed perhaps revolutionary new bacteria that, respectively, separate and battle oil spills at sea and produce protein in potential new applications. The ministry annnounced after the usual careful internal debate and consultation with outside experts at research institutes and universities that its own fermentation research laboratory would get a higher grant.

"If the 1970s was an age of semiconductors and the time to develop in computers and other electronic wonders, this could be a decade of gene engineering, to bring amazing innovations in the chemical, pharmaceutical and food industries," a ministry official said.

The ministry's opportune timing was the basis of its past success, though in a few notorious cases the government was out of touch with reality. Most notably, in the early 1950s, the ministry opposed the development of an auto industry.

"According to Napoleon and Clausewitz, the secret of a successful strategy is concentration of fighting power on the main battlegrounds," Yoshimi Ojimi, a former ministry official, once commented. "Fortunately and owing to good luck and wisdom spawned by necessity, Japan has been able to concentrate on strategic industries."

The military metaphor appears appropriate. Businessmen and officials in Japan are united ultimately by a common viewpoint — what is good for business is good for Japan.

It is an attitude that owes much to American influence.

SEC Approves Simpler Rules For Disclosure

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday approved a series of new rules aimed at streamlining the way companies disclose information to stockholders and the SEC.

Companies now will have the option of combining into one report much of the information they file with the commission in Form 10-K and the data they supply to shareholders in annual reports.

At the same time, the SEC is requiring companies to increase the amount of information they tell shareholders. Companies will have to include in both their 10-K and annual shareholder reports a discussion and analysis not only of earnings, but also of liquidity, capital needs and future commitments.

The commission also voted to require that a majority of a company's directors sign the major disclosure form that goes to the commission. Dozens of companies complained to the SEC that this requirement would prove costly because of the need to assemble a majority of directors before the filing deadline.

The SEC also proposed for comment a plan setting up three categories of companies that would have to disclose different amounts of information when registering for a security. The amount of information would depend on the firm's size and financial condition.

Boxy Volga Due Facelift On '81 Model

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP) — The Soviet Union announced today the details of a new Volga sedan, designed to replace the boxy 1970 model that has been the mainstay official car for the past decade.

Moscow newspapers reported that the Volga 3102 will have a "more elegant appearance" thanks to greater length and width, a smoother body line, a newly designed hood and trunk and large, rectangular front and rear lights.

The four-cylinder engine is said to consume 10 percent less gasoline and emit 10 percent less carbon monoxide than the present Volga. Current Volgas get about 6.6 kilometers per liter of gasoline, or a little better than 15 miles to the gallon. Top speed of the new car will be 150 kilometers per hour (93 mph).

Regular production of the new Volga is expected to begin by February.

Paris, Bonn Proceed With Own Satellites

PARIS, Aug. 22 (Reuters) — France and West Germany are going ahead with building their own television broadcast satellites while remaining full members of the European Space Agency, officials said today.

After more than six months of negotiations, the French and German governments recently signed an agreement on building two television and radio broadcast satellites, French officials said. But officials of the European Space Agency and the French Space Research Center denied reports that either nation had pulled out of the 11-nation agency.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 22, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¾	98¼
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16¾	8-25	98	98¼
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	100	100½
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97¾	98¼
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100⅛	100⅞
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	98⅜	99⅛
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	98⅜	99⅛
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	96⅞	97⅝
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-22	99¼	99¾
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	98⅜	99⅛
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	15 1/16	2-17	99⅛	99⅝
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	97⅞	98⅜
Bco Pinto 6¼-85	11 7/16	11-17	98⅜	99⅛
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	94⅜	95⅛
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	9⅞	12-11	99⅛	99⅝
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99¾	100¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅞	11-21	97¾	98⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99½	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	100¾	101¼
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅞	1-23	97¼	97¾
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¼	10-27	96½	97
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-93	17 11/16	10-20	98⅜	98¾
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅞	12-5	97¼	98½
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99½	100
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100⅛	100⅝
BFCE 6¼-84	16⅝	8-26	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	100	100½
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	99¾	100¼
BNP 5¼-83	9 11/16	1-21	98⅜	99⅛
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-22	97⅞	98
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9⅝	12-29	97	97¾
BUE 5¼-89	9 7/16	9-20	96⅞	97⅛
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98⅛	98⅝
Banco Union 7¾-83	19 13/16	10-1	99	99¼
Bk Algerie 8¼-84	11¾	2-9	97½	98¼
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	99⅞	100⅛
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	9⅝	1-12	97	97½
Bergen Bank 6-89	10	11-28	97	97½
Citicorp 1983	10 3/16	8-27	99¼	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	9⅝	29-8	98⅜	98⅝
Citicorp 6-94	18⅝	9-10	98⅛	98⅝
Citicorp undtd	9 7/16	10-10	99	99½
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	95⅝	96⅛
CCCE 5¼-98	14 11/16	2-6	96⅞	97⅜
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99	99⅜
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99¼	99⅝
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99	99½
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-6	100	100½
Creditanst 5¼-84	11 13/16	11-21	99½	100
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97¼	97¾
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	11¼	2-12	99½	100
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	12-1	97	97½
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	9½	12-1	97	97½
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99	99½
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98¼	99¼
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅝	100
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅛	100⅝
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	97½	98
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅛	12-24	99½	100
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	2-15	99⅛	100
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100⅛	100⅝
IBJ 6½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99¼	99¾
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅝	10-15	99⅛	99⅝
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98⅝	99⅛
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9⅝	1-12	98	98½
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100⅛	100⅝
KOP 6½-83	9⅞	1-23	98⅞	99⅜
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99¾	99⅞
LTCB 6¾-82	9⅝	1-27	99¼	99¾
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	2-15	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 5¼-85	9⅝	12-15	98	98½
LTCB 5½-89	10⅛	12-9	97¾	98¼
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99⅜	99⅝
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9⅞	8-29	97⅛	97⅝
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100½	101
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅝	8-21	100⅛	100⅝
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅝	11-21	99⅛	99⅝
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97¾	98⅛
Midland Intl 5½-92	10⅝	12-5	97¼	97¾
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅞	1-23	96¼	96¾
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9⅝	12-23	97	97½
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	98⅛	98⅝
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅝	12-24	98⅜	99⅛
Nippon Credit 6¼-86	9 9/16	1-14	97¼	97¾
Pan. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99⅜	99⅞
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	100⅛	100⅝
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	9 5/16	10-14	97⅛	98⅛
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅝	11-28	99⅜	99⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	2-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅛	9-8	98⅛	99⅛
State Bk India 6¼-87	18 1/16	11-28	96¼	96¾
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	97⅝	98⅛
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99⅜	100⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96⅞	97⅝
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅝	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	100	100½
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅛	12-9	99⅛	99⅝
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100⅛	100⅝
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅛	99⅝
United O'seas 6-83	12⅛	10-11	99⅞	100⅜
United O'seas 6-87	10	9-30	97	97½
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9¾	12-23	99	99½
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅜	99⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	99⅝	100⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98⅛	98⅝

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100	100⅝
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	95¼	101¼
IC Industries 1991	10⅝	1-15	95¼	96⅛
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅝	1-7	100¼	101½
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	98⅜	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17¼	10-20	96	96½
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅝	9-16	100	100½
Sweden 9lock-91	9 9/16	10-20	95⅝	96⅛
Softel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅛	101⅛
Softel 8-84	10⅝	12-6	99⅜	100⅛
SNCF 6¼-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99⅛	99⅝
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅞	10-13	92¾	93¾
TVO 9lock-91	10⅝	28-11	95⅛	95¾
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅜	99⅞
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98⅛	98⅝
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98½	99
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

European Stock Markets

August 22, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	73.80	73.20
AKZO	22.60	22.40
Albert Heijn	74.30	74.90
Algembank	305.50	308.00
AMEV	89.10	88.80
Amrobank	66.40	64.50
A'Dam Rub	3.56	3.55
Boskalis	95.70	95.00
Bredero	208.00	206.00
Buehrmann T	66.80	66.20
Caland Hlde	24.40	24.40
Elsevier	210.00	208.00
Ennia	134.50	134.80
Fokker	27.00	26.80
Gist Brocades	29.60	29.70
Heineken	55.50	55.00
H.V.A.	40.00	41.50
Hoogovens	15.70	15.50
Naarden	15.40	15.20
K.L.M.	67.80	67.80
Nat. Nedder	116.50	117.20
Neddloyd	90.70	89.90
Oce Vander G	123.80	125.20
OGEM	8.90	8.80
Pakhoed	42.50	42.70
Philips	17.60	17.80
Robeco	185.00	183.80
Rodamco	104.70	104.60
Rolinco	175.10	172.50
Rorento	114.60	114.60
Royal Dutch	174.10	174.30
RSV	49.00	48.10
Unilever	123.00	123.00
Van Ommer	28.00	28.00
VMF-Stork	38.20	39.80
VNU	81.00	82.20

Anp-Cbs Index: 86.60
Previous: 86.70

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,490	1,480
Cockerill	210	215
EBES	1,950	1,950
Electrobel	5,990	5,950
GB-Inno-BM	2,385	2,365
GBL (B.lamb)	1,372	1,380
Hoboken	2,600	2,605
Petrofina	4,950	4,930
Ph. Gevaert	1,268	1,274
Soc. Generale	1,410	1,416
Sofina	3,440	3,380
Solvay	2,670	2,660
Traction Elec	2,560	2,550
Un. Miniere	736	742
V. Montagne	1,300	1,310

Bourse Index: N.A.
Previous: 168.81

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	90.30	90.90
Allianz Vers.	454.00	455.00
B.A.S.F.	133.10	133.90
Bayer	117.50	117.00
Bayer Hypo	264.50	266.00
Bayer Verein	309.50	311.50
Commerzbank	172.30	173.00
Cont. Gummi	65.30	64.50
Daimler	263.50	264.50
Degussa	253.00	253.00
Demag	132.00	132.00
D.Babcock	196.30	199.00
Deutsche Bnk	290.00	291.50
Dresdner Bnk	196.00	196.50
Du. Schulte	167.50	169.00
GHH	218.00	217.00
Hapag Lloyd	72.00	74.00
Hochtief	450.50	452.00
Hoechst	116.50	116.00
Hoesch	24.90	25.30
Holzmann	387.50	387.30
Horten	142.50	142.00
Kali u Salz	165.50	166.50
Karstadt	223.00	220.00
Kaufhof	181.50	178.80
K.H.D.	216.00	216.00
Kloeckner	45.00	44.50
Krupp	60.10	60.00
Linde	330.00	331.00
Lufthansa	77.80	78.00
MAN	191.00	190.50
Mannesman	123.20	123.50
Metallgesell.	184.90	182.00
Muench. Ruck	570.00	560.00
Neckermann	96.80	97.00
Preussag	118.10	117.00
RWE.new	182.00	182.50
Schering	225.40	222.60
Siemens	278.00	279.20
Thyssen	63.20	63.90
Varta	168.00	166.50
Veba	140.00	150.70
VEW	112.00	112.00
Volkswagen	172.20	172.00

Siemens Index: 139.95
Previous: 140.48

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.87½	0.87½
AA Cp	$9.56	9.75
Anglo-Am	100.50	102.00
Babcock-Wil	0.93	0.93
Barclays Bnk	4.26	4.26
BAT Ind.	2.83	2.85
Beecham Gp	1.59	1.57
BICC	1.36	1.37
BOC Int'l	0.85	0.84
Boots	2.40	2.40
Bowater	1.70	1.72
B.P.	3.52	3.52
Burmah	1.94	1.94
Coats Patons	0.51½	0.51
Charter Gold	2.38	2.38
Cadbury Sc.	0.61½	0.62
Cons.Gold Fds	5.43	5.43
Courtaulds	0.64	0.64
De Beer	$9.56	9.75
Distillers	2.22	2.18
Dunlop	0.73	0.73
Free St Ged	68.00	69.25
GEC	5.08	5.06
GKN	2.32	2.35
Glaxo	2.36	2.38
GUS	4.46	4.48
Guinness	0.87	0.86
Hawker-Sidd	2.28	2.28
ICI	3.42	3.44
Imps	0.82½	0.82½
Lonrho	0.96	0.86
Lucas	2.18	2.18
Marks-Spenc	1.04	1.04
Metal Box	2.98	2.98
Plessey	2.44	2.46
Randfontein	$69.00	71.00
Rank Org.	1.74	1.74
Reed	2.00	2.04
Rolls Royce	1.34	1.28
Royal Dutch	37¾	37¾
R.T.Z.	4.76	4.76
Shell	4.22	4.22
Thorn (A)	3.72	3.68
Trafalgar H	0.74	0.74
Tube Invest.	2.52	2.52
Ultramar	3.44	3.46
Unid Biscuits	0.85	0.84
Vickers	1.34	1.28
War Loan 3½	31.63	31.75
W. Deep	$50.50	51.25
W. Driefn	$88.75	89.00
W. Holding	$79.75	80.75
Woolworth	0.56¾	0.56¼
ZCI	0.41	0.39

F.T. 30 Index: 498.98
Previous: 497.90

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	7.50	7.50
Bastogi	568.00	569.00
Centrale	13,400	14,200
ERBA	3,400.00	3,320.00
ErcMarelli	309.00	304.00
Fiat	1,640.00	1,620.00
Finsider	70.00	65.00
Generali	77,500	80,900
IFI	2,800.00	2,790.00
Italcimenti	26,400	26,700
Italgas	926.00	934.80
Italsider	341.00	338.00
LaRinas	263.00	288.00
Montedis	150.00	158.00
Olivetti	2,160.00	2,190.00
Pirelli	2,525.00	2,510.00
Snia Visco	751.00	751.00

BCI Index: 122.95
Previous: 126.99

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	466.00	465.00
Alsthom Atl.	70.50	70.00
BIC	591.00	586.00
Bouygues	671.00	666.00
BSN	1,028.00	1,003.00
Carrefour	1,680.00	1,660.00
Cim Lafarge	287.00	282.00
Club Mediter	396.50	392.50
Cofimeg	153.50	153.50
Cie Bancaire	359.50	358.80
CFP	230.50	230.50
CGE	383.00	381.20
CCF	185.00	184.00
Creusot Loire	77.10	75.70
CSF	457.00	456.00
Dumez	857.00	833.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,188.00	1,180.00
Ferodo	361.00	357.00
Gen Occident	352.00	349.00
Hachette	265.00	263.00
Imetal	98.80	89.20
Legrand	1,530.00	1,539.00
L Oreal	721.00	715.00
Mach Bull	56.10	56.10
Matra	8,840.00	8,850.00
Michelin	851.00	840.00
Moet Henn	536.00	525.00
Moulinex	73.50	72.40
Nord-Est L	33.00	32.00
Paribas	260.50	258.40
Penarroya	75.10	75.10
Pernod Ric	341.80	338.00
Perrier	208.90	197.00
Peugeot	205.80	204.50
Poclain	225.00	222.60
Printemps	109.20	107.20
PUK	105.00	104.50
Radiotech.	305.00	304.00
Redoute	465.00	459.00
Rh Poulenc	124.50	123.00
Roussel Uclaf	255.10	253.00
Sacilor	19.25	19.20
St Gobain	129.00	128.90
Skis Rossignol	770.00	770.00
Suez	291.00	288.00
Telemecan	963.00	950.00
ThomsonBr	232.00	229.00
Usinor	10.75	10.25

Agefi Index: 144.59
Previous: 143.34

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,235	1,230
Buehrle	2,885	2,895
B Boveri	1,735	1,735
Ciba Geigy	1,125	1,130
Cr Suisse	2,355	2,375
Elektrowatt	2,550	2,575
Fisher	875	865
Hoff-Roche B	6,900	6,900
Interfood	5,500	5,500
Jelmoli	1,450	1,450
Landis Gyr	1,490	1,500
Nestle	3,470	3,460
Sandoz	3,825	3,840
Schindler	1,500	1,508
Ste B. Suisse	382	382
Sulzer	2,930	2,840
Swissair	731	734
U.B. Suisse	3,400	3,405
Winterthur	2,625	2,625
Zurich Ins.	14,000	14,150

SBC Index: 348.20
Previous: 340.50

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 22, 1980

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	14⅝	15
AFAProt	6	7
AVMCo	3⅝	4¼
Accuray	12¼	12¾
AddisnW	9¾	10¼
AdvRoss	4¼	4⅝
AffiBsh	27	27¾
AlaBnco	20¼	21
AlexAlex	36	36¼
Alicoinc	31½	32¼
AllynB	7¼	7⅝
Altex	5⅛	5⅝
Amarex s	35¾	36
AFin s	22	22½
AFurn	4⅝	5
AGreet	13	13½
AIntGo	71½	71¾
AMicros	24¼	24¾
ANatins	15¾	15⅞
AQuasar	34⅞	35¼
AResMg	25½	26
AWelding	39	39¾
Amterr	3¼	3¾
Anadite	9¼	9½
AngSA	15⅝	15¾
AngAGd	93¼	94¼
AntaCo	13¾	13⅞
ApldMtl s	32½	33
ArdenGp	4⅛	4¼
AsdColo	30	30½
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15¼
AtlanRsh	17½	17¼
BairdCp	13⅛	13⅝
BallyPkP	17⅜	17½
BangHE	12¼	13¼
BasicRs g	15	15¼
BassiFr	18½	19
BaylsMk	14	14¼
Beeline	9⅝	10
BenniPtl	2⅜	2 15-16
BentlyL	23¾	24
BetzLab	45¼	45½
BevMgt	13⅞	14
BibbCo	9⅝	10¼
BirdSon	18¾	19¼
Birtchr	3¼	3½
Blyvoor	16¾	16¾
Bonanza	4 7-16	4½
BrwTom	78½	78¾
Buckbee	8½	8¾
Buffets	42¼	42¾
BurnupS	13⅝	14
CPTCp	26	26½
ColWSv	34	35
ConradH	2⅝	2⅞
CapEngy	2 7-16	2½
CapSwC	19	19¼
CapInAir	1½	1¾
CareCp	14	14¼
CavnghC	3¼	3⅝
CnVIPS	14⅝	14½
ChrmSh	13⅛	13½
ChartHo	23¼	23½
ChmLea	26½	28
ChesUtl	14	14¼
Chubb	38⅜	38⅞
Cirfico	5⅜	6
CitzSoGa	8⅛	8¼
CitzUtA	38¼	39¼
CitzUtB	31⅜	32¼
ClarkJL	33	33½
ClowCp	7⅛	7½
CoirTle s	23½	23¾
ColGshol	13-16	⅞
ComClH	35⅝	35¾
CmlShr	13	14
CmwTel	19	20
ConPap s	30¼	30¾
Cordis	27⅝	28
CrayRes	73	73½
CrosTre	48	48¼
CullnFrd	3¼	3⅜
Cyclron	11½	11¾
DanlyM	44	45½
DtaDesgn s	16⅝	16⅞
DaytMal	16½	17½
DBeer	9 9-16	9⅝
DekibAg	39½	39¾
DelCanT	11¾	12¼
DeweyEl	3¼	3¾
DiaCrys	27	27¾
DixnCru	31⅜	32¾
Docutel	18	18⅛
DollrGn	14¼	14½
DoylDB	33½	33¾
DunkinD	13⅛	13½
Durlron	23	23¼
ERCCo	94¼	95¼
EsDrief	26⅛	26¼
EatnVnce	7	7½
EconLab	22	22½
ElPasEl	9½	9¾
ElderBe	5½	6¼
EleNucl	13¾	13⅞
ElModul	13¾	14
EnrDev	18	18¼
EnrMethd	2⅜	2 7-16
EnrMin	11	11½
EnRsv	15⅛	15¼
Entwistl	5¾	6
EqutSL	20½	20⅞
EqtOil s	18⅞	19
FSC	4⅞	5
FabriTk	2⅞	3
FarmGp	30⅝	30½
Fidlcor	14⅝	14¾
FtBkSys	37¼	37½
FtBostn	28	28¾
FtEmpS	13¼	13¾
FtWnFin	6⅞	7
FlagBks	16⅝	16½
Flickgr	13½	13¾
FloatPnt	24½	24¾
FlaNFla	17¼	17¾
FlaWatU	2	2¼
Fluroch	16¾	17¼
ForestO	32⅝	32½
Formigli	3	3½
FrankCp	8¼	8¾
FrankEl	17¼	18¼
FreeSG	67⅞	68½
Fremont	24⅝	24½
FullrHB	12⅞	13
GEICO	13¼	13⅝
GalaxyO	13¼	13⅝
GnAutm	8⅜	8¾
GnDevcs	3⅞	4⅛
GnRlEst	11	12½
GnRelns s	56	56¾
GenRad	54½	55¼
GovEFn	8⅞	9½
GreenM	11	11¼
GreyAdv	55	56
Gifintst	29¼	30½
Gyrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	50⅝	51
Hardwke	9	9¾
HrpRow	9⅞	9¾
HarpGp	65⅝	66
HartfNl	18⅝	19½
HenrdF	36¼	37
Halobm	2½	2⅝
Hoover	17⅛	17¾
HorizRs	3⅞	4⅛
HyattInt	20½	25
IMSInt s	18⅞	19
Infraind	8¼	8¾
IntelCp	88¼	88½
IntrcEnr	5⅜	5¾
IntmlGs	12¾	13
InBkWsh	17	12¾
Intersil	26⅝	26½
IwaSoUt	22¾	23¼
Jamsby	24¼	24½
Jerrico	28⅝	28¾
Jerico wi	19¼	19½
JiffyFd	7-16	⅝
JoslynM	21¼	21½
KaisSt pf	19	20
Kaivar	2⅝	2¾
Kaman	22⅝	23¼
KmpAm	10⅝	11
KateGre	3-16	5-16
Kaysam	4	4⅜
KellySv s	31	32
Keuffel	23¼	23¾
Kimball	17⅝	17⅞
Kinglnt	4⅛	4⅞
KlootG	33¼	33¾
KnapeV	17¼	18
Kratos s	17¾	18
Kulicke	40½	40¾
Lancein	26¾	27
LandRes	4⅛	4½
LaneCo	28¼	28¾
LibNtLf	19¼	19¾
Lilnvs	21⅜	21½
LndStar	10½	10¾
LinBcst	53⅛	53¾
Lopetrn	14	14¾
MCIC	9¼	9 13-16
MGFOil	24⅝	25
MSIDat	9⅝	9¾
MadsGE	14½	14⅝
MageliPet	8⅞	9⅛
MagmP	29	29¾
MajrRt	2⅜	3 1-16
Mallkrt	40¼	40½
Marlon s	17⅝	18
MauiLP	26	27½
MayPet	31	31¼
MaynOil	17½	18
McCorm	27	27⅛
McFarlE	17½	17¾
McQuay	13	13¼
MeyerF	29½	29¾
MidsxW	18⅝	19½
MdldCap	8⅞	9⅜
MidlRes	1½	1 9-16
MidlBks	28½	29
Millipr	38	38¼
MissVIG	15½	15¾
Moley s	37⅞	38¼
MonfCol	4⅛	4½
MonuCp	18⅞	19
MoorePd	30	30½
MoranB	40⅞	40¾
MoraRes	¾	1⅛
Morsnin	11¾	12
MotClub	2⅞	2½
Mueller	27½	28½
NNCo	46¼	46½
NordCo	33	34½
NDtoCp	21½	21⅝
NwldRE	16	16¾
NJNGas	17⅛	17¾
NickOG	37½	38
Nicolet s	25¼	25¾
NielsnA	33	33½
NielsnB	32⅜	33⅝
NoCorGs	14¾	15¼
NoEOil un	72½	74
NwtNGs	13	13¾
NwslPS	14⅝	14⅞
Noxell	23½	23¾
Nucorp	17⅜	17¾
OgilvyM	25	25½
OhioCas	35⅜	35¾
OhFerro	14	14¾
OtterTP	20	20¼
PCAIntl	9⅞	9¾
PabstB	13⅝	13½
PcGaR	21½	22
PauleyP	18⅞	18¾
PayisCs	14⅞	15
PeerMt	14⅛	15
PenaEnl	14¾	15
Pentair	16⅞	17
Petrolit	78½	78¾
Petlibon	27	27¾
PhilaNat	31	31⅛
PierceSS	8⅝	8¾
Pinkrtn	43	43½
PionHIB	30	30⅛
Plastline	1¼	2
Possis	6	6¼
PresGM	53½	54¼
PrsSteyn	48¾	49¼
Progrp	⅝	1⅛
PbSvNC	12⅝	12⅞
PurtBen	23½	24
PutDCap	16½	17
QuakrCh	16¾	17½
RapenPr	10½	10⅝
Raychm	70½	71½
Raymnd	29½	30¼
ReevCm	33	34
RepNLIe	21¼	21¾
RoodEx	34¾	35
RabbMv s	31	32
Roselon	2	3
Rouse	20⅝	20¾
RusStov	15⅝	15⅝
Sadlier	3⅝	4
Safeco	40½	40⅝
StHelGd	47¼	47¾
StPaul	36⅛	36⅝
ScanDt	2⅝	3
ScripoH	55½	60
Sensor	42¼	42½
SveMer	15⅛	15½
Svcmst s	30¼	30½
ShMed s	23¾	24¼
Shawml	46¼	47
SolidStS	14½	15
SColWtr	11¼	12½
SwEISv	15⅞	16⅛
SwnEnr	33	33¾
Standyn	25	25½
StdMicro	13½	13¾
StdRegs	30	30¾
StanHP	42⅝	43½
SterlSt	4½	4⅝
StrawCl	25¼	26
Subaru	13⅛	13¼
SuperEl	10¼	10¾
TIME DC	3⅝	3¾
Tampax	36¼	36⅞
Tandem s	47	47⅝
TecumP	63½	65
TelcmA s	22¼	22⅝
Tennant	31½	32½
Tiprary	23⅞	24
TomleOil	16¼	17
TricoPd	35	37½
TrayGld g	5⅞	6¼
TysonFd	15⅛	16
UnMcGil	13½	14
USEnr	14¼	14⅜
USSurg	38⅞	39
USTrck	14½	14⅝
UVaBsh	27⅝	27⅝
UpPenP	11½	12
VaalRe	68¾	69¼
ValBkAr	33¾	33⅞
ValtecCp	40	40¼
VanDus	13¼	14
Vrcoint s	34¼	34¾
Velcro g	10¼	10½
Victrast	7⅝	8
VideoCp	10	10¼
VaNBsh	14¾	15
WshEnr	15½	15¾
Waldirn	3⅞	4¼
Wendys	17¼	17¾
WslDrei	89	89¾
WDeep	50⅞	51
WHold	79½	80
WinMtg	4½	4⅞
Wmor C	25¼	26¼
WoodLol	23⅝	24¼
WrightW	4⅝	4¾
ZionUtn	24½	24⅝

n.a.- Not applicable.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

(Continued on Page 13)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Chicago Futures

August 22, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.47	4.47½	4.42½	4.44	—.03¼
Dec	4.68	4.69	4.63½	4.65	—.03
Mar	4.84	4.86	4.81	4.82½	—.02½
May	4.89	4.89	4.84	4.84½	—.02¼
Jul	4.87	4.87	4.83	4.85	—.01¼
Sep	4.92½	4.93½	4.89½	4.91	—.01¼

Sales Thur. 14,389.
Total open interest Thur. 78,209, up 1,111 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.44½	3.45	3.41½	3.42¼	—.02
Dec	3.43	3.44½	3.40¼	3.41	—.02¼
Mar	3.49½	3.51¾	3.48	3.48¾	—.01¼
May	3.50	3.53	3.49½	3.49¾	—.00¼
Jul	3.49¾	3.52	3.48½	3.49	—.00¾
Sep	3.40	3.41½	3.39	3.39	—.01

Sales Thur. 65,645.
Total open interest Thur. 254,071, up 4,445 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	7.53	7.57	7.45	7.48½	—.04½
Nov	7.71	7.76	7.63	7.66	—.08
Jan	7.86	7.89¾	7.77	7.79	—.08
Mar	7.99	8.05	7.92½	7.94	—.08½
May	8.02½	8.10	7.97	8.02½	—.07¼
Jul	8.01½	8.10	7.99	8.02½	—.01¼
Aug	7.96	8.03	7.93	7.96	—.01
Sep	7.85	7.90	7.81½	7.84	—.01

Sales Thur. 47,715.
Total open interest Thur. 146,719, up 1,362 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Sep	213.00	213.50	211.00	212.20	—1.10
Oct	216.00	216.00	213.50	215.40	—.40
Dec	219.50	220.90	218.30	219.80	—.70
Jan	222.00	222.70	220.80	221.70	—.60
Mar	224.00	224.80	222.00	223.70	
May	225.00	225.50	224.00	224.50	
Jul	224.50	226.00	224.00	224.00	+1.50
Aug	224.00	226.00	224.00	224.00	+1.50
Sep				222.50	+1.00

Sales Thur. 10,871.
Total open interest Thur. 52,490, up 1,528 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Sep	25.73	25.80	25.33	25.42	—.31
Oct	25.95	26.08	25.50	25.67	—.32
Dec	26.30	26.45	25.65	25.90	—.47
Jan	26.40	26.60	26.00	26.05	—.40
Mar	26.84	27.00	26.25	26.45	—.40
May	26.95	27.05	26.50	26.60	—.42
Jul	27.05	27.10	26.50	26.45	—.35
Aug	26.90	27.00	26.60	26.60	—.30
Sep	26.95	27.00	26.60	26.63	—.35

Sales Thur. 18,568.
Total open interest Thur. 61,719, up 35 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.80	1.80	1.77¾	1.78¼	—.01½
Dec	1.94½	1.95	1.93	1.93¾	—.01½
Mar	2.05	2.05	2.03	2.04	—.01
May	2.07	2.07¼	2.06	2.07	—.00½
Jul				2.06½	—.00½

Sales Thur. 1,203.
Total open interest Thur. 8,293, up 255 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	68.50	68.72	68.05	68.45	—.38
Dec	68.20	68.75	68.00	68.70	+.40
Jan	69.60	69.97	69.50	69.97	+.37
Feb	69.60	70.30	69.30	70.22	+.32
Apr	71.40	71.90	71.20	71.87	+.40
Jun	72.40	73.20	72.25	73.15	+.50

Est. sales 21,050; sales Thur. 23,535.
Total open interest Thur. 54,782, off 444 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	75.25	75.60	75.15	75.47	—.20
Oct	74.55	74.95	74.35	74.90	+.35
Nov	75.40	75.90	75.25	75.90	+.43
Jan	77.60	77.80	77.60	77.75	—.15
Mar	77.85	78.25	77.85	78.25	+.05
Apr	78.00	78.50	78.00	78.50	+.30
May				78.30	—.05

Est. sales 2,252; sales Thur. 4,477.
Total open interest Thur. 10,339, up 47 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	44.50	45.30	44.50	45.02	+.30
Dec	45.20	46.10	45.20	46.05	+.63
Feb	47.47	48.00	47.30	47.87	+.57
Apr	46.30	46.75	46.10	46.65	+.35
Jun	50.00	50.50	49.65	50.50	+.45
Jul	50.75	51.40	50.40	51.30	+.40
Aug	50.50	50.50	50.00	50.50	+.20
Oct				48.65	

Est. sales 8,639; sales Thur. 7,866.
Total open interest Thur. 27,660, up 435 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	50.60	51.90	50.50	51.70	+1.60
Feb	60.40	60.70	59.70	60.12	—.38
Mar	59.90	60.40	59.52	59.77	—.35
May	60.50	61.00	60.30	60.80	—.40

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jul	60.80	61.40	60.55	60.80	—.30
Aug	60.40	60.40	59.90	60.10	—.30

Est. sales 6,793; sales Thur. 7,551.
Total open interest Thur. 14,373, off 305 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.					
Oct	54.00	55.50	54.00	55.45	+1.80
Dec	50.10	51.00	50.10	50.87	+.72
Feb	51.70	52.10	51.65	52.10	+.50
Apr				51.50	+.25
Jun				52.62	
Jul				52.25	+.25
Aug				52.10	+.10

Est. sales 770; sales Thur. 618.
Total open interest Thur. 2,141, up 140 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	57.25	58.20	56.10	56.10	—.90
Oct	58.00	58.20	57.50	58.20	+1.50
Nov				63.45	
Dec				64.35	

Est. sales 16; sales Thur. 14.
Total open interest Thur. 122, unchanged from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	189.60	190.60	182.50	188.60	—1.10
Nov	195.60	196.50	193.60	194.00	—1.20
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	192.20	193.00	189.50	189.80	—1.40
Mar	210.70	000.00	199.30	199.60	—.50
May	211.20	212.30	209.50	210.00	—1.20
Jul	221.50	222.50	220.40	221.30	—.10
Sep	229.00	229.00	227.50	228.00	
Nov				230.00	+.60

Est. sales 3,201; sales Thur. 5,115.
Total open interest Thur. 13,463, off 58 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	198.20	199.80	197.20	198.60	+.60
Nov	196.40	197.30	196.00	196.70	+.40
Jan	198.30	199.30	198.00	198.30	+.30
Mar	202.00	202.40	201.20	201.70	+.50
May	204.50	205.00	203.80	204.60	+.10
Jul				207.50	+.40
Sep				208.50	+1.00

Sales Thur. 703.
Total open interest Thur. 3,935, off 137 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.05	90.18	89.91	90.09	+.14
Oct	89.93	90.07	89.90	90.03	+.12
Dec	89.85	89.97	89.73	89.88	+.12
Jan	89.88	89.88	89.85	89.85	+.13
Mar	89.73	89.86	89.64	89.81	+.15
Apr				89.74	+.15
Jun	89.55	89.77	89.55	89.69	+.14
Jul				89.63	+.13
Sep	89.45	89.61	89.43	89.58	+.16
Oct				89.52	+.17
Dec	89.27	89.50	89.27	89.42	+.15
Jan				89.35	+.12
Mar	89.16	89.33	89.11	89.27	+.11
Apr				89.21	+.08
Jun	89.04	89.16	89.02	89.12	+.08

Est. sales 10,621; sales Thur. 13,507.
Total open interest Thur. 21,960, off 385 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	72-10	72-28	72-06	72-23	+11
Dec	71-31	72-23	71-31	72-18	+16
Mar	72-06	72-25	72-05	72-20	+18
Jun	72-14	72-25	72-09	72-22	+19
Sep	72-12	72-22	72-02	72-21	+19
Dec	72-11	72-20	72-08	72-19	+19
Mar	72-13	72-18	71-30	72-17	+19
Jun	72-00	72-16	71-28	72-15	+19
Sep	72-04	72-13	71-26	72-12	+18
Dec	72-02	72-10	71-24	72-09	+17
Mar	72-00	72-10	72-09	72-09	+19

Sales Thur. 8,641.
Total open interest Thur. 66,738, off 759 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	89.10	89.20	89.10	89.19	+.11
Dec	88.64	89.00	88.80	88.85	+.10
Mar	88.80	88.82	88.80	88.82	+.09

Sales Thur. 53.
Total open interest Thur. 158, off 4 from Wed.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG-TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	73-29	74-24	73-20	74-19	+22
Dec	73-25	74-21	73-21	74-18	+22
Mar	73-30	74-24	73-27	74-21	+22
Jun	74-20	74-28	73-30	74-23	+21
Sep	74-05	74-30	74-05	74-30	+25
Dec	74-24	74-29	74-10	74-29	+21
Mar	74-25	75-00	74-15	75-00	+21
Jun	74-15	75-02	74-15	75-03	+22
Sep	74-18	75-06	74-18	75-05	+22
Dec	75-02	75-07	74-19	75-07	+22
Mar	75-17	75-17	74-30	75-09	+22

Sales Thur. 30,916.
Total open interest Thur. 118,458, up 1,286 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound					
Sep	2.3560	2.3640	2.3540	2.3635	+75
Oct				2.3525	+70
Dec	2.3320	2.3339	2.3300	2.3370	+70
Jan				2.3220	+80
Mar	2.3178	2.3220	2.3150	2.3185	+55
Jun				2.3040	
Sep				2.2900	

Est. sales 2,184; sales Thur. 2,958.
Total open interest Thur. 12,188, up 68 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8601	.8652	.8601	.8644	+39
Oct	.8606	.8640	.8606	.8640	+39
Dec	.8617	.8671	.8616	.8662	+43
Jan	.8608	.8668	.8608	.8660	+45
Mar	.8620	.8680	.8620	.8675	+50
Apr	.8610	.8665	.8610	.8665	+42
Jun	.8640	.8665	.8640	.8665	+35
Sep	.8675	.8695	.8669	.8695	+50

Est. sales 4,000; sales Thur. 1,7420.
Total open interest Thur. 10,671, off 69 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Sep	.5544	.5556	.5528	.5551	+01
Oct	.5554	.5566	.5554	.5565	+03
Dec	.5585	.5602	.5573	.5599	+09
Jan	.5594	.5605	.5594	.5605	+01
Mar	.5643	.5659	.5633	.5659	+03
Apr				.5690	
Jun	.5680	.5680	.5677	.5677	—13

Est. sales 4,434; sales Thur. 5,098.
Total open interest Thur. 13,134, up 813 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Sep	.004462	.004481	.004455	.004480	+39
Oct				.004475	+33
Dec	.004462	.004484	.004454	.004479	+37
Jan				.004475	—33
Mar	.004475	.004490	.004475	.004490	+33
Apr				.004480	+12

Est. sales 1,764; sales Thur. 1,601.
Total open interest Thur. 5,815, off 22 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.6008	.6035	.5965	.6031	+14
Oct	.6055	.6079	.6055	.6079	
Dec	.6099	.6123	.6050	.6120	+07
Jan	.6148	.6149	.6148	.6149	—16
Mar	.6204	.6230	.6178	.6230	+15
Jun	.6280	.6330	.6270	.6330	
Sep	.6385	.6400	.6385	.6400	

Est. sales 5,630; sales Thur. 7,037.
Total open interest Thur. 12,357, up 1,183 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	95.60	95.75	95.20	95.40	+0.25
May	96.70	96.70	96.70	96.40	+0.25
Jul				97.30	+0.25

Est. sales 400; sales Thur. 345.
Total open interest Thur. 6,611 up 16 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	89.40	90.15	88.30	89.96	+1.42
Dec	88.75	88.90	87.75	89.01	+0.86
Mar	89.30	89.95	88.30	89.83	+1.35
May	89.25	90.00	88.81	89.90	+0.65
Jul	89.80	90.50	88.50	90.25	+0.30
Oct	83.30	83.50	82.70	82.70	—0.31
Dec	80.00	80.40	79.65	80.40	—0.10

Est. sales 7,850; sales Thur. 13,029.
Total open interest Thur. 45,339 up 245 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	88.00	89.00	89.80	90.75	+1.70
Sep	88.35	91.00	88.35	90.90	+1.65
Oct				91.70	+1.65
Dec	90.80	93.50	90.80	93.20	+1.55
Jan				93.80	+1.55
Mar	92.70	95.40	92.70	95.00	+1.55
May	94.30	96.25	94.20	96.30	+1.50
Jul	95.60	98.30	95.60	97.65	+1.50
Sep	97.00	97.00	97.00	99.00	+1.50
Dec	99.00	101.00	99.00	100.95	+1.50
Jan				101.55	+1.50
Mar				102.75	+1.50
May	102.20	102.20	102.20	103.95	+1.50

Est. sales 4,500; sales Thur. 8,592.
Total open interest Thur. 39,427 up 579 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Aug	1620.0	1640.0	1620.0	1613.5	—12.0
Sep	1625.0	1649.0	1625.0	1634.0	+04.0
Oct				1651.5	+04.5
Dec	1688.0	1700.0	1672.0	1686.0	+05.0
Jan				1705.5	+06.5
Mar	1756.0	1760.0	1740.0	1743.5	+06.0
May	1773.0	1790.0	1775.0	1781.5	+06.5
Jul	1805.0	1833.0	1823.0	1819.5	+06.5
Sep				1857.5	+06.5
Dec				1914.5	+06.5
Jan				1933.5	+06.5
Mar	1970.0	1970.0	1970.0	1971.5	+06.5
May	2025.0	2025.0	2025.0	2009.5	+06.5

Est. sales 1,800; sales Thur. 2,571.
Total open interest Thur. 25,780 up 133 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	656.50	662.00	661.00	658.00	—0.50
Oct	669.80	675.00	667.00	668.00	—0.50
Jan	692.00	694.00	668.50	688.00	—0.50
Apr	715.00	715.00	710.00	710.50	—0.50
Jul	740.00	740.00	735.00	734.50	—0.50
Oct				759.00	—0.50

Est. sales 1,213; sales Thur. 2,138.
Total open interest Thur. 8,194 up 216 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	634.20	640.00	634.00	636.60	—1.60
Sep	636.00	644.00	637.00	638.80	—1.90
Oct	642.00	650.00	641.90	644.80	—1.60
Dec	654.00	666.00	654.00	658.00	—1.00
Feb	668.50	676.50	667.00	672.80	—0.70
Apr	686.50	692.00	684.00	687.80	—0.40
Jun	699.00	706.00	700.00	702.90	—0.10
Aug	714.00	721.50	715.00	718.10	+0.10
Oct	729.00	735.00	730.00	733.30	+0.30
Dec	744.00	750.50	745.00	748.70	+0.70
Feb	759.20	767.00	760.20	764.20	+0.10
Apr				779.70	+0.11
Jun	790.10	795.70	795.30	795.30	+0.72

Est. sales 20,000; sales Thur. 22,099.
Total open interest Thur. 162,315 up 1,918 from Wed.

New York Futures

August 22, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.70	8.70	8.53	8.53	—0.13
Mar	12.05	12.15	11.95	12.00	
Apr	14.83	14.88	14.61	14.67	—0.06

Est. sales 1,237; sales Thur. 1,779.
Total open interest Thur. 15,199 up 415 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	130.00	133.50	129.40	131.56	—2.41
Dec	142.25	142.25	142.25	142.25	—4.00
Mar	143.59	144.09	143.59	143.59	—4.00
May	146.03	146.90	146.03	146.03	—4.00
Jul	147.50	147.50	147.50	147.50	—4.00
Sep	148.85	148.50	148.50	148.50	—4.00
Dec	148.75	148.75	148.75	148.75	—4.00

Est. sales 1,349; sales Thur. 1,910.
Total open interest Thur. 11,022 off 1,062 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	32.10	32.10	30.65	30.93	—1.67
Oct	33.00	33.00	32.05	32.05	—1.50
Jan	33.60	33.60	33.00	33.00	—1.50
Mar	34.50	35.60	33.54	33.54	—1.50
May	32.85	33.90	32.86	32.86	—1.50
Jul	32.85	32.90	31.83	31.90	—1.43
Sep	31.15	31.25	30.40	30.60	—1.02
Oct	30.50	30.60	29.50	29.78	—1.07
Jan	27.90	27.90	27.00	27.45	—1.85

Est. sales 11,651; sales Thur. 10,443.
Total open interest Thur. 72,505 up 241 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	92.50	95.00	91.95	94.25	+1.60
Dec	z2,145	2,165	2,141	2,146	—04.00
Mar	z2,241	2,248	2,225	2,231	—07.00
May	z			2,281	—04.00
Jul	z2,325	2,325	2,305	2,328	—07.00
Sep	z			2,378	—07.00

Est. sales 1,232; sales Thur. 1,300.
Total open interest Thur. 9,115 up 133 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	93.40	93.65	93.05	93.20	+0.10
Nov	93.50	93.85	93.20	93.30	+0.20
Jan	94.50	94.65	94.10	94.50	+0.35

Cash Prices

August 22, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.50	2.00
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.67¼	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	95-96
Lead Spot, lb	0.40	0.50
Copper elect., lb	100¾	88¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.3479	7.3471
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.35½
Silver N.Y., oz	16.25	9.789
Gold N.Y., oz	639.20	314.75

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

August 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,237.60 f	1,244.90 f
Reuters	1,732.80	1,736.40
Dow Jones Spot	437.97	445.93
D.J. Futures	456.10	463.55

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Bondtrade Index

August 22, 1980

	Medium	Long
Today	91.342	79.380
Previous	91.349	79.403

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

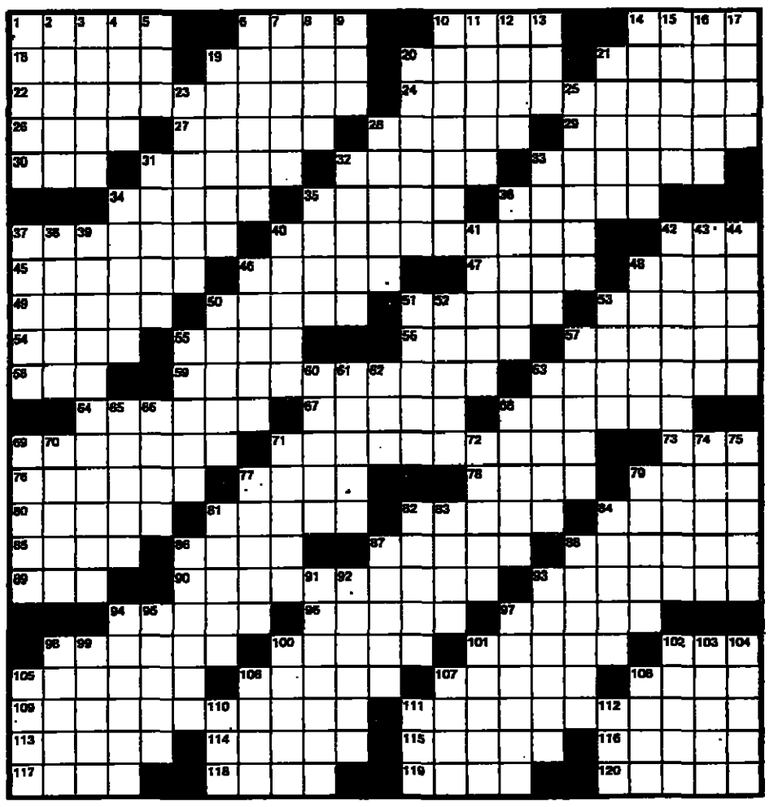
August 22, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11 - 11⅛	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5⅞ - 6⅛	16⅞ - 17⅛	11½ - 11⅝
2 M.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	8⅝ - 8¾	5 11/16 - 5⅞	16⅛ - 16⅜	11½ - 11⅝
3 M.	11 5/16 - 11 7/16	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	5 7/16 - 5⅝	16½ - 16⅝	11⅞ - 12
6 M.	11⅝ - 11⅞	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	5 7/16 - 5⅝	15⅞ - 16⅛	11⅞ - 12
1 Y.	12 1/16 - 12 3/16	8 - 8⅛	5 5/16 - 5½	15 - 15½	12⅛ - 12¼

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Mix and Match By Judson G. Trent



ACROSS

1 Amiens's river
6 Donner or Khyber
10 Chrysalis
14 Southwestern art center
18 Nautical term
19 Krubi's kin
20 Pyromaniac's act
21 Reef
22 Importunate?
24 Enumeration?
26 Tay feeder
27 Common verbal contraction
28 Arizona flattops
29 Schools in Sedan
30 Ruby that sparkles onstage
31 Middle of a well-known Kipling trio
32 Welland is one
33 Groups of three
34 Dutch cheeses
35 Maestro Georg
36 Indian ranges
37 Falsifies, as evidence
40 Iridescent?
42 Links teacher
45 "All ——!"
46 Kind of artery or vein
47 As to
48 Uncompromising
49 Novelette
50 "Awake and Sing!" playwright
51 Springe
53 Female sandpiper
54 Myra or Rudolf
55 Blockhead
56 Article in Aachen
57 "Laura" lyricist
58 "—— was saying . . ."

ACROSS

59 Legislator?
63 Antenna connectors
64 TV hit show
67 Emanate
68 Sacking
69 L.A. eleven
71 Emendation?
73 Call —— day
76 K.P. utensils
77 *Cumulus*
78 Nones follower
79 Expectant
80 He played Chan 16 times
81 Consecrate
82 Duties
84 Saw
85 "I —— Song Go . . ."
86 Berlin's "He's —— Picker"
87 Lawmaker
88 London critic
89 Nabokov's "The ——"
90 Coordinate?
93 Holy Land pilgrims
94 Like Bryce Canyon
96 Roman games official
97 Quest of running mates
98 Lacking
100 Word with time or room
101 Suspicious
102 Vichy is one
105 Flower or locust tree
106 Parts of tents
107 Trunk line, in a way
108 Actor Tamiroff
109 Oscillation?
111 Procreation?
113 Prompters
114 Coppers
115 Abstracted
116 Mickey Mouse, in Mexico
117 Wrongful act
118 Aglets
119 Raisin for *Reynaldo*
120 Mingle

DOWN

1 Flavorsome
2 Like Falstaff
3 *Oberon* from Tasmania
4 Pistol-packer of songdom
5 Cassowary's cousin
6 Plates for the Host
7 Adjective for a flared skirt
8 Letter drop
9 —— Bernadino
10 Dull
11 Prevalent
12 Lily from France
13 *Pismire*
14 Joining pegs
15 An Astaire
16 Pointed arches
17 Sun. discourses
19 Ricochets
20 Catkins
21 Aboveboard

DOWN

23 Geraint's tunic
25 Oxygenize
28 Derived from apples
31 Idolize
32 Musical denouements
33 "—— is a tide . . ."
34 Les ——-*Unis*
35 Pet
36 Art of Bruegel or Vermeer
37 Muscovite's villa
38 Shawm's descendants
39 Desecration?
40 —— *la Cité*
41 Merry
42 Peripatetic?
43 Split
44 Measures in Judea
46 Teraphim
48 Frey's wife

DOWN

50 Sevillian stewpots
51 Earthquake
52 Nipponese born in Napa
53 Kind of estate
55 Kon-Tiki's troubles
57 Ponds, in poesy
60 Celts
61 Battle scene: Feb. 24, 1916.
62 Corcovado's city
63 Mandolins' kin
65 Detroit's Joe Louis ——
66 Daube
68 Black Forest site
69 Letter-shaped wagon tongue
70 "Roots" author
71 Muralist Rivera

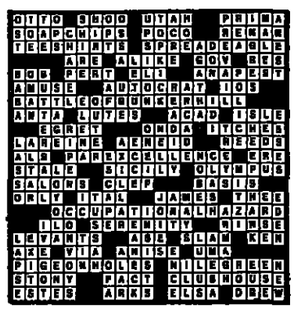
DOWN

72 One of the Lakers
74 Subject of a Blake poem
75 Copyists
77 "Big A" bet
79 Inedible apple
81 Finistère port
82 —— de Jouy (fabric)
83 Tub plant
84 Part of a tennis court
86 Lord or God, in Hebrew
87 Stimulates
88 Henchman
91 Victuals
92 Modifies
93 Berryman's bequest
94 Convoy
95 Saddlers' products
97 Home of Valentine and Proteus

DOWN

98 Hearing: Comb. form
99 He packs cotton
100 First-aid contrivance
101 Western weeds, for short
102 What the Rangers do
103 Climber's spike
104 Improve
105 I.R.S. employee
106 Kind of market
107 Buffalo's cousin
108 Inland sea
110 Emulate Arnold Moss
111 Ketcham's Dennis, e.g.
112 Any planet

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

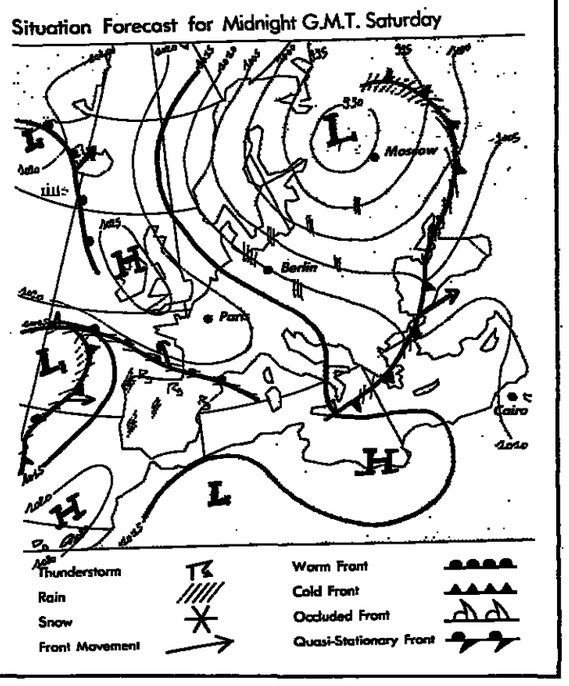


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	31	88	Cloudy	MADRID	36	97	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Overcast	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	28	82	Fair	MILAN	29	84	Fair
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MONTREAL	21	70	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	15	59	Overcast
BELGRADE	16	61	Rain	MUNICH	17	63	Overcast
BERLIN	16	61	Overcast	NEW YORK	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	NICE	27	81	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	27	81	Cloudy	OSLO	19	66	Overcast
BUDAPEST	22	72	Fair	PARIS	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	33	91	Foggy	PRAGUE	11	52	Showers
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Overcast	ROME	27	81	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Overcast	SOFIA	26	79	Fair
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Showers
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN	35	95	Fair
FLORENCE	27	81	Foggy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	18	64	Cloudy	TOKYO	23	73	Rain
GENEVA	24	75	Fair	TUNIS	34	93	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Overcast	VIENNA	20	68	Fair
HOUSTON	35	95	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	Showers
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	ZURICH	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	33	91	Foggy				
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



New York City Offering Bounty To Keen Tracers of Lost Persons

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP) — New York City proposed yesterday to offer a bounty of $10 per head to city and postal workers who locate people not counted in this year's census.

As an incentive to come forward and be counted, there will also be a grand prize of $1,000 in a special sweepstakes for one of the people not previously counted.

Mayor Edward Koch said that the supplementary count was being proposed because the city is in danger of losing more than $1 billion in federal aid over the next 10 years and as many as four Congressional seats in Washington because of an undercount in the preliminary census.

Mr. Koch estimated that as many as 1 million persons here may not have been counted in the 1980 census. He said $1 million would be earmarked for the count.

A city hall official said the preliminary census shows that New York City lost 820,000 people since the 1970 census. He said that for each uncounted person found, the city stands to gain $200 per year in federal and state aid or $2,000 per person over the next 10 years.

The "Were You Counted?" plan will have to be approved by Vincent Barabba, director of the Census Bureau.

Mr. Koch outlined the plan in a letter to him, saying, "It involves an enormous allocation of already scarce city funds, but we feel compelled to make the sacrifice."

BOOKS

OF BLOOD AND HOPE

By Samuel Pisar. Little, Brown. 311 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Allan A. Ryan Jr.

ON a winter night in 1941, in the ghetto of the city of Bialystok, Poland, 30 Jews hid in terrified silence in a dirt cellar. Above them, a detail of Nazi storm troopers approached the house, guns and dogs at the ready. In the cellar, a sickly infant lay nestled in his father's arms, his body wracked with coughs. The search party burst throught the door of the house. The child's coughs could not be hushed. Quickly a man stole across the dirt floor and sealed the infant's mouth with a burly hand. After a minute, then two, all was quiet above as the soldiers listened for signs of life. All was quiet in the cellar. The child fell limp; then slipped from his father's arms and fell silently to the dirt. The troops heard nothing, and slowly left that house for the next one. In the cellar, 29 Jews survived for at least a day more.

That was two minutes of the Holocaust, the 20th-century reign of horror that lasted 12 years and brought death to millions of innocents, 6 million of them Jews. It's a frightening chapter of history and one that is, in the 1980s, inevitably slipping from the realm of personal experience and recollection to that of history books. Twenty years hence, few who survived will still be with us; the Holocaust will be as remote from us then as World War I is today.

Keeping the Story Alive

Survivors of that experience — those who emerged alive from the death camps, the underground, the graves in open fields that the victims were forced to dig before they were mowed down with automatic weapons — are obsessed with the need to keep the story alive lest the experience be repeated. As unlikely as such a recurrence may seem today, survivors never fail to point out that Hitler did not come to power in a small or primitive society but in one of the most civilized nations on earth.

Samuel Pisar, one of the 29 Jews who emerged alive from the dirt cellar in Bialystok, was, at 11 years of age, scarcely older than the suffocated child, yet his fight had hardly begun. Separated from his family, he was sent to the death camps of Maidanek and Auschwitz, where, through luck and stealth and sheer will, he managed to stay one step away from death. At 16, he clambered onto an American tank making its way across Germany in 1945. Today, barely 50, he is a successful lawyer, trained in Melbourne, at Harvard and in Paris. "Of Blood and Hope," recently translated from the French, is his memoir.

This is not, however, simply a recounting of the terror and survival of the war years. Pisar goes on to describe at great length his subsequent career as as specialist in international trade, especially trade between the Soviet bloc and the West. From Harvard he went to the United Nations, then into private practice, emerging from time to time to take a post as a government adviser or to participate in an international trade conference or to write a book. This makes for rather less interesting reading than the story of survival. Pisar wanders from the gripping details of those years into such empty observations as "Humanity is at a crossroads, and it must make a choice."

Such dead-end generalities are the result of Pisar's attempt to fuse the lessons of the Holocaust with the lessons of the power struggle between the East and West that developed after the war and is with us still. It is not at all evident that there is much in common there, however much Pisar's own life may have spanned the two phenomena. The prospect of nuclear confrontation, frightening as it is, stands apart from the stupefying attempt at genocide that enabled ordinary men to slaughter their neighbors' wives and children.

One senses that Pisar himself recognizes th futility in trying to draw together these disparate lessons, for he is never reluctant to interrupt his observations on the need for world trade to recall the walking death that was the experience of his youth. The details of life in the death camps never lose their ability to shock us; every day is a constant attempt to be useful in some small way, to put off being "sucked into the deadly funnel" that lead to the gas chambers.

A "Capacity to Endure"

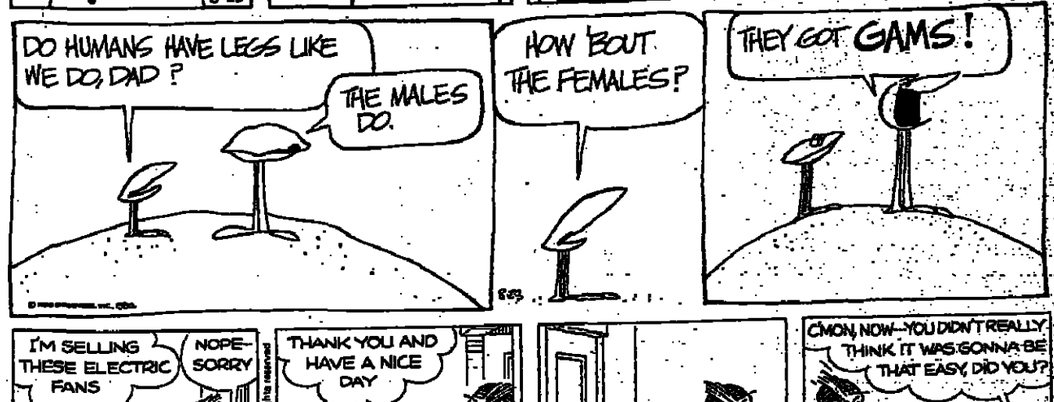
Any tale told by a survivor of the Holocaust must ultimately, it seems, choose as its ending point the hopeless devastation of the human spirit or a rousing reaffirmation of its tenacity. Pisar clearly chooses the latter. A human being, he concludes, "has a surprising, an infinite, capacity to endure and to invent, even in the most unimaginable conditions, provided he has the will." "Will," indeed, might have been a title more apt for this story than for that of a Watergate conspirator.

Pisar's conclusion represents as much the legacy of the Holocaust as the tragic and more familiar counterpart: That man has a surprising, and infinite, capacity for cruelty. The bookshelves and archives of the world are filled with stories of survival of the Holocaust, but there will always be room for more. Eventually, that is all that will remain to remind us of both the cruelty and endurance of the human spirit in those awful years.

Allan A. Ryan Jr. is director of the Justice Department's office of special investigations, which looks into war crimes. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS

B.C.



BLONDIE

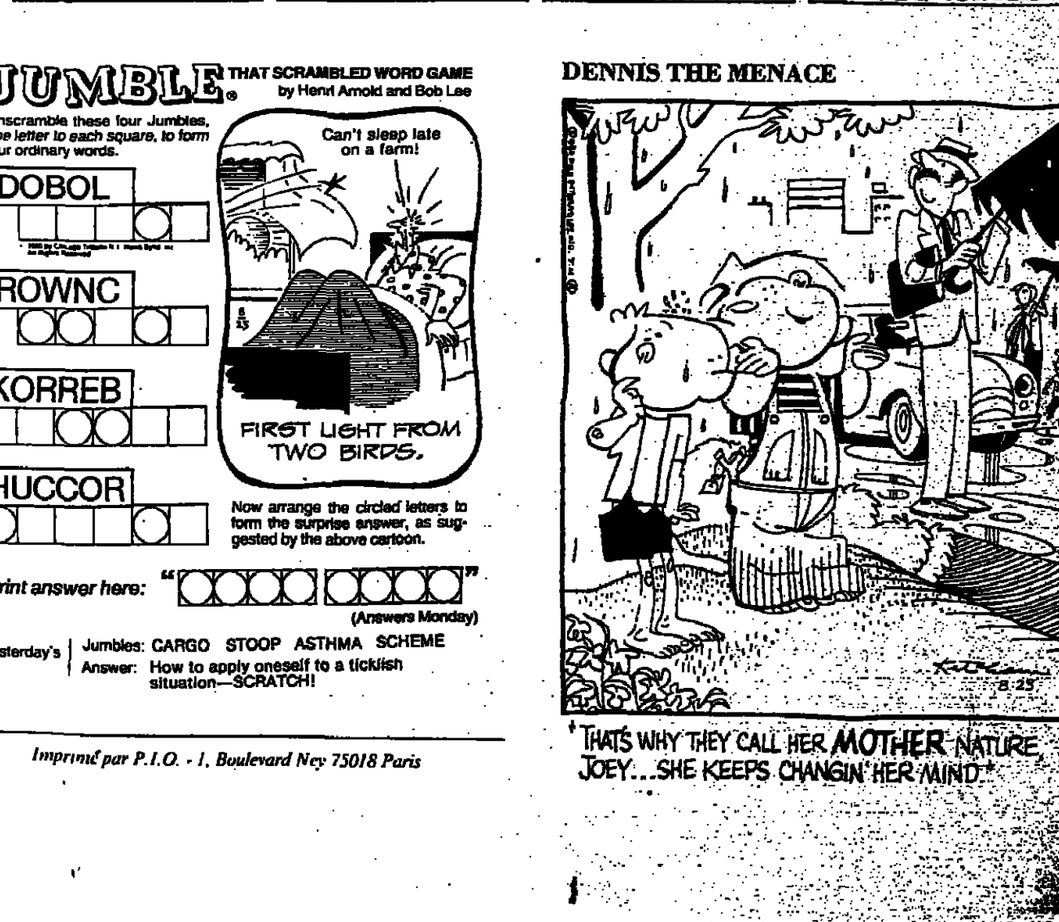
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, *one letter to each square, to form* four ordinary words.

DOBOL

ROWNC

KORREB

HUCCOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "_____ _____"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CARGO STOOP ASTHMA SCHEME
Answer: How to apply oneself to a ticklish situation—SCRATCH!

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THAT'S WHY THEY CALL HER MOTHER NATURE, JOEY...SHE KEEPS CHANGIN' HER MIND."

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Both Lead Divisions

Pirates Defeated Again by Astros

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (UPI) — Terry Puhl collected four hits, knocked in two runs and scored four last night to lead an 18-hit Houston attack and power the Astros to a 12-5 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates and a sweep of their three-game series.

Joe Sambito struck out Ed Ott with two runners on and two out to protect a three-run lead in the sixth, and then retired the final nine Pirates to improve his record to 8-3.

The victory allowed Houston to maintain its slim lead over Cincinnati and Los Angeles in the National League West. Pittsburgh, despite the three losses, lost only half a game off its East Division lead.

Bert Blyleven (7-9) went three innings and took the loss.

Dodgers 5, Expos 4

In Montreal, Steve Garvey's fourth hit of the game, a homer leading off the 10th inning, lifted Los Angeles to a 5-4 victory over Montreal. Garvey, who had singled three straight times, hit the first pitch in the 10th from reliever Stan Bahnsen (7-5) over the left-field fence for his 22d homer.

Mets 5, Giants 1

In New York, Jerry Morales hit a two-run double to key a four-run, two-out rally in the fifth inning as New York snapped a seven-game losing streak with a 5-1 victory over San Francisco.

Phillies 9, Padres 8

In Philadelphia, Bake McBride's 17th-inning triple, his second triple of the game, scored Mike Schmidt to give Philadelphia a 9-8 victory over San Diego. After Pete Rose grounded out to start the 17th, Schmidt, whose two earlier home runs lifted his season total to 34, singled to left. McBride's drive reached the right-center field fence, scoring Schmidt from first to end the 5-hour 7-minute game.

Braves 6, Cubs 4

In Atlanta, Dale Murphy drove in four runs, including three with his 21st homer of the season, as Atlanta defeated Chicago, 6-4, to sweep a three-game series. Murphy put Atlanta ahead with a run-scoring grounder in the second inning and sent a drive over the left-field fence with two men on base in the third.

Mariners 6, Yankees 4

In the American League, at Seattle, Bruce Bochte singled home the tie-breaking run in the fifth inning, lifting Seattle to a 6-4 triumph over New York that reduced New York's lead in the American League East to 1½ games over Baltimore.

Orioles 7, Angels 1

In Anaheim, Calif., Baltimore finished a three-game sweep of California with a 7-1 victory on Scott McGregor's seven-hitter. Baltimore has now won five in a row, as well as 16 of 20 games in August.

Twins 5, Tigers 3

Tigers 4, Twins 2

In Bloomington, Minn., Jack Morris held Minnesota hitless after a one-out single in the first inning while Steve Kemp and Richie Hebner homered to lead Detroit to a 4-2 victory and a split of a doubleheader. Minnesota took the opener, 5-3, as Pete Mackanin hit a two-run homer and Doub Corbett recorded his 14th save.

Red Sox 5, A's 1

In Oakland, Calif., Jim Rice's 15th home run and John Tudor's six-hitter led Boston to a 5-1 victory over Oakland. Rice's homer off Rick Langford (13-10) gave Boston a 1-0 lead. Boston scored four more runs in the fourth. With one out, Tony Perez reached base on an error, advanced to third when Rice and Carl Yastrzemski singled and scored on a wild pitch.

Indians 4, Royals 3

In Kansas City, Mo., Ron Hassey hit a three-run homer and Rick Waits and two relievers combined for a six-hitter as Cleveland beat Kansas City, 4-3. George Brett was one for four, a home run in the fourth inning, lowering his batting average from .406 to .404.

White Sox 5, Blue Jays 3

In Chicago, Lamar Hoyt and Ed Farmer combined for a four-hitter and Jim Morrison knocked in three runs to lead Chicago to a 5-3 victory over Toronto.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

KANSAS CITY—Signed José Cardenal, outfielder. Released Rowly Eastwick, pitcher.

MINNESOTA—Signed Mark Wiley, pitcher.

National League

PITTSBURGH—Placed Willie Stargell, first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Activated Bill Robinson, outfielder.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

SAN DIEGO—Named Pete Babcock assistant coach and director of scouting.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BUFFALO—Acquired Ken MacAfee, tight end, on waivers from San Francisco. Acquired Rufus Bess, cornerback, from Oakland.

DALLAS—Signed Tony Dorsett, running back, to a multiyear extension of his contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Claimed Joe Stewart, wide receiver, on waivers from the Oakland Raiders. Claimed Steve Wagner, safety, from the Green Bay Packers. Added Lewis Gilbert, tight end, to the roster. Cut Jerrold McRae, wide receiver; Ray Berry, safety, and Bo Dennis, tight end.

WASHINGTON—Acquired Wilbur Jackson, running back, from San Francisco for two future draft choices. Asked waivers on Greg Dubinetz, guard.

Canadian Football League

MONTREAL—Signed Steve Grantz, quarterback. Traded Joe Barnes, quarterback, to the Saskatchewan Roughriders for Al Chesney, defensive back, and future considerations.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

ST. LOUIS—Signed Mike Zuke, center, and Ed Staniowski, goaltender.

WASHINGTON—Acquired Bob Kelly, left wing, from Philadelphia for future considerations. Signed Darren Veitch, defenseman.

Minter to Fight Hagler

LONDON, Aug. 22 (AP) — Alan Minter yesterday signed to defend his world middleweight boxing title against Marvin Hagler at Wembley Sept. 27. Minter, 29, is the only champion recognized by both the World Boxing Council and the World Boxing Association.

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	010 400 000—5	12 1
Oakland	000 010 000—1	6 1

Tudor and Fisk; Langford and Essian. W—Tudor, 4-2. L—Langford, 13-10. HR—Boston, Rice (15).

First Game

Detroit	002 000 100—3	7 1
Minnesota	300 007 30x—5	9 0

Wilcox, P.Underwood (7) and Parrish; Williams, Da.Jackson (8), Corbett (8) and Wynegar. W—Williams, 2-1. L—Wilcox, 11-9. HR—Minnesota, Mackanin (3).

Second Game

Detroit	110 010 100—4	13 1
Minnesota	100 000 001—2	1 1

Morris and Wockenfuss; Erickson, Verhoeven (8) and Wynegar. W—Morris, 13-11. L—Erickson, 4-10. HRs—Detroit, Kemp (16), Hebner (12).

Toronto	001 000 200—3	4 0
Chicago	000 140 00x—5	9 0

Jefferson, J.McLaughlin (5) and Whitt; Hoyt, Farmer (7) and Borbon. W—Hoyt, 5-2. L—Jefferson, 4-11.

Cleveland	300 001 000—4	9 0
Kansas City	000 102 000—3	6 0

Waits, Monge (6), V.Cruz (9) and Hassey; Diaz (7); Busby, Twitty (7) and Porter. W—Waits, 10-11. L—Busby, 0-3. HRs—Cleveland, Hassey (5). Kansas City, Brett (16), Washington (6).

Baltimore	000 031 300—7	11 1
California	000 100 000—1	7 2

McGregor and Dempsey; Knapp, Montague (5), Lamanczyk (7) and Whitmer, Donohue (8). W—McGregor, 15-6. L—Knapp, 2-9. HR—Baltimore, Lowenstein (2).

New York	001 120 000—4	12 3
Seattle	400 010 10x—6	6 2

Perry, Guidry (7) and Carone; F.Bannister, B.McLaughlin (5), D.Roberts (5), Rawley (8) and Narron. W—D.Roberts, 2-3. L—Perry, 7-10. HR—Seattle, J.Cruz (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco	001 000 000—1	7 2
New York	010 040 00x—5	9 0

Blue, Griffin (5), Mahler (7) and May; Swan, Falcone (3) and Trevino. W—Falcone, 6-7. L—Blue, 11-7.

San Diego	202 100 002 000 000 00—8	16 1
Philadelphia	202 001 210 000 000 01—9	22 1

Wise, Armstrong (7), Lucas (7), Kinney (8) and Tenace; Walk, Lerch (3), Reed (8), Noles (8), Saucier (13) and Boone. W—Saucier, 6-3. L—Kinney, 4-5. HRs—San Diego, Winfield (15). Philadelphia, Schmidt 2 (34), Bowa (2).

Chicago	000 000 100—4	9 0
Atlanta	020 301 00x—6	12 2

Krukow, W.Hernandez (5), Tidrow (6), McGlothen (8) and Blackwell; P.Niekro, Garber (6), Hanna (7), Camp (9) and Benedict. W—P.Niekro, 11-14. L—Krukow, 8-13. HR—Atlanta, Murphy (21).

Los Angeles	000 100 030 1—6	12 0
Montreal	200 000 020 0—4	9 1

Sutton, Beckwith (7), Stanhouse (8), S.Howe (9) and Yeager; Sanderson, Fryman (6), Bahnsen (9) and Carter. W—S.Howe, 6-5. L—Bahnsen, 7-5. HRs—Los Angeles, Garvey (22); Montreal, Dawson (12), Office (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	101 210 000—5	14 1
Houston	204 204 00x—12	18 3

Blyleven, Solomon (4), G.Jackson (5), Tekulve (8) and Ott; J.Niekro, Roberge (5), Sambito (6) and Ashby. W—Sambito, 8-3. L—Blyleven, 7-9.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	73	47	.613	—
Baltimore	71	48	.593	1½
Milwaukee	66	56	.541	8
Boston	62	55	.530	9½
Detroit	60	57	.521	10½
Cleveland	62	57	.521	10½
Toronto	58	69	.428	22½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	78	49	.645	—
Oakland	63	59	.516	15½
Texas	57	62	.479	20
Minnesota	53	67	.434	25½
Chicago	50	68	.424	26½
California	48	71	.403	29
Seattle	43	77	.353	34½

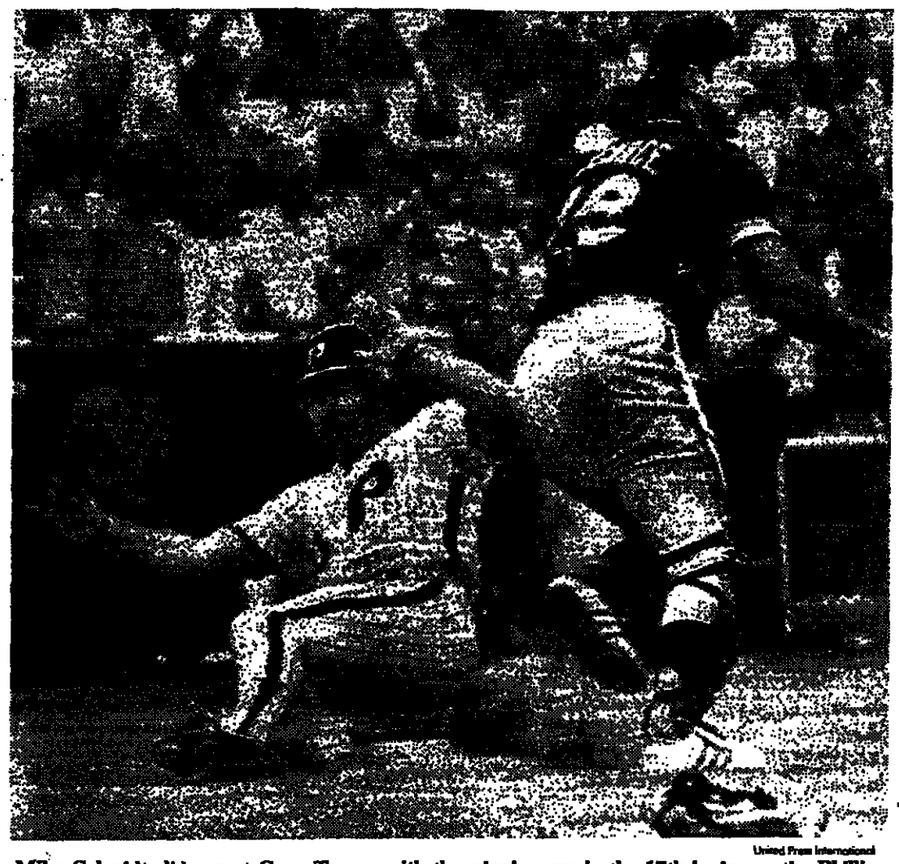
NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	67	54	.554	—
Philadelphia	64	54	.542	1½
Montreal	65	56	.537	2
New York	57	64	.471	10
St. Louis	52	66	.441	13½
Chicago	49	70	.412	17

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	67	53	.558	—
Cincinnati	66	55	.545	1½
Los Angeles	65	55	.542	2
San Francisco	60	61	.496	7½
Atlanta	58	62	.483	9
San Diego	51	71	.418	17



United Press International

Mike Schmidt slides past Gene Tenace with the winning run in the 17th inning as the Phillies beat the Padres, 9-8. Bake McBride knocked in Schmidt with his second triple of the game.

Holmes vs. Gomez

Little Big Man Set to Go

By Jane Leavy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (WP) — Most grownups find it difficult to take seriously a boxer who weighs less than they do. Smokin' Joe Frazier included. "Well," said the former heavyweight champion, resplendent in red suspenders, "big men's what makes the world go round."

Joe Frazier's gym is on the sullen side of North Philadelphia, the wrong side of the Amtracks. It is a red brick building with a pair of boxing gloves on the facade.

Inside, Joe and his son Marvis were doing a one-two combination on the heavy bag while another would-be champion stalked the ring. Derrik Holmes, 5-foot-7 — "Well, maybe 5-6" — and 122 pounds, was preparing for his WBC super bantamweight championship fight tonight against Wilfredo Gomez.

"Psst, psst," went Homes, his blows spritzing his sparring partner like a can of Raid. "Thmmp, thump" went Smoking Joe. "Thwack, thwack," went his son.

Big Enough

Trainer George Benton turned his back on Holmes in the ring to watch the father-son routine. It's like Joe says: "Big men is exciting no matter what they do." But Holmes is nothing if not quick on his feet. "Tell Joe," he said later, "I'm big enough to make things exciting for the little guys."

Little guys do not always command much attention, especially when they are 25 pounds lighter than Sugar Ray Leonard.

Holmes "came up" with Leonard in the suburbs of Washington. They went to school together, doubledated together and trained together. They did everything but go to the Olympics together. Things then were not so sweet for "Holmes Sweet Holmes."

But tonight Holmes will be the main event; Leonard, who will do the color on the national telecast, says, "I hope like hell he wins."

Leonard says Holmes "has a good chance, a better chance that most people think, and I'm not just hyping him because he's a friend. He has speed and power. He knocked out Gomez in the first round the last time."

That was eight years ago in the North American Boxing Championships and it was the only time Gomez has ever been knocked out.

Gomez is 29-0-1 as a professional with 29 straight knockouts. He is known as Bazooka. Holmes has had just half the number of professional fights, but also is undefeated, 14-0-1.

"Gomez is supposed to move up a class but he wanted the settle the score first," Holmes said. "I'm very fortunate to get the opportunity."

The question is whether he is ready. Frazier said: "He looks great. But he's got a lot to learn. He's got to learn to box a man, got to learn to hit him a shot."

Benton, once one of Frazier's handlers, said: "All fighters got a lot to learn."

Benton and Gilbert Ware, Holmes's manager, have been working on improving his stamina (he has gone 10 rounds twice; this is a scheduled 15-rounder) and defense.

In the past, Benton said, "Derrik's speed was his defense. We had to slow him down. Now he's blocking and slipping and catching punches."

But is he ready for a shot at the title? "It's something you can't turn down," Benton said. "You'd always prefer more time but it's a different era. When I was boxing, you needed 100 fights to get a shot at the title. Derrick's good enough to win it and he's good enough to hold it."

Benton was less effusive about what Holmes will have to do to win it because, he said, "the other guy may read English."

Leonard said: "Everyone thinks Derrik is going to run. But he's got to go straight to him." That strategy sounds familiar. "This is the little Leonard-Duran fight," Holmes said. "But I sure am glad I saw them fight first."

Gomez, like Duran, is a bullish fighter, who comes in, comes in and comes in some more. Holmes, like Leonard, is a dancer, a boxer, with a quick left jab that Holmes says "made Gomez very mad" eight years ago.

Holmes says you can't run your way to the title. But, "you don't want to stand there and brawl with them, either. That's Duran's backyard. That's Gomez's backyard. I'm not going to do that. You come and stand there after you're hurt."

All fighters shadow-box. But they don't all have to box with the shadow of Sugar Ray Leonard. Leonard said: "I don't consider him a shadow. I consider him a friend."

Holmes said: "I was in his shadow." And that's why Holmes leaves him out of stories about things they did together.

But it is impossible to leave *him* out. Leonard is the man who brought little fighters, like Holmes, out of the shadows, back into prime time. And the two are much alike: the same smooth cheeks, same smooth talk, same soft smile and intelligence.

"I know, I know," Holmes said, smiling. "People say I could be his younger brother. And I'm older." Holmes' 25th birthday is the day after the fight.

At 14, he made his way to the Palmer Park Recreation Center, where Dave Jacobs was starting a boxing team that included Roger Leonard, Ray's brother. Ray joined several weeks later.

"In the older days, Derrik was the better fighter," Jacobs said. "Derrik was our first national champ. In 1972, he qualified for the Olympic Trials, while Ray lost in the semis."

Two years later, the two fighters earned scholarships to the University of Maryland. Holmes got a full-time job and enrolled; Leonard kept training. "Derrik didn't pay his dues, and in 1976 he found himself at the bottom of the totem pole," Jacobs said. "I told him he was trying to do too much."

Sometimes Holmes went into the ring unprepared. Still, he was unprepared for the loss to Charles Mooney in the finals of the 1976 Olympic Trials, that ended the dream he and Leonard shared.

Mooney was not only in the Army, he was the man in the picture for the posters that say "Uncle Sam Wants You." The poster boy went to the Olympics. Holmes quit the ring. His amateur record was 129-10, including 75 knockouts.

Holmes watched Mooney win a silver medal and Leonard a gold. "I don't know if I cried," he said. "But there was water in my eyes.

"I guess it is kind of hard to say [how much it hurt]. It hurt then. It cut through my heart. But I don't want to look back. Everything is beautiful now."

Holmes stayed away from boxing for almost 1½ years. While he shadow-boxed in the privacy of his bedroom, Leonard became a hero.

"During the time I quit and Ray was still going. I felt like a quitter. I was trying to hide. I was immature... I couldn't face anything. I turned my back on everyone. I was less than a man."

And then in 1977, Gomez became world champion. That was too much to take. Holmes turned pro in June, 1978. His mother "told me I had my head screwed on backwards."

And once he was a professional, Holmes said, there still were people trying to "get us [Holmes and Leonard] up as enemies. We talked about it. There were people telling me to take no less than a certain amount of money to fight on his card, a $50,000 payday. I said, 'I'm Derrik Holmes, not Sugar Ray Leonard.'"

Watson Ahead After 18 Holes Of World Series

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP) — Tom Watson mastered the mud and muggy heat yesterday with a 5-under-par 65 and took a 2-stroke lead in the first round of the World Series of Golf.

Watson, winner of the British Open and five U.S. titles this year, could clinch a fourth consecutive Player of the Year and leading money-winning title with a victory in this event, which offers the biggest prize in the game, $100,000.

Playing was in the final threesome with two primary competitors — Jack Nicklaus and Lee Trevino. Nicklaus, winner of the U.S. Open and the PGA, shot a 68. Trevino had an eagle-2 on the way to a 69.

"I really enjoy playing a great golf course with players the caliber of Lee and Jack," Watson said.

Ben Crenshaw, Craig Stadler and Larry Nelson, who reeled off one string of four consecutive birdies, were tied for second with 67s. Tied with Nicklaus at 68 in the elite, international field of 32, were Hale Irwin, Lon Hinkle and Mike Reid.

Time for Musical Chairs In America's Cup Racing

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 22 (NYT) — The time for the game of musical chairs has arrived in this year's America's Cup racing. There are seven yachts, four foreign and three American, still in contention for the two final places, that of defender and challenger, to make up the match for the prize in the series that begins Sept. 16.

Any day now the number can be reduced, one at a time from seven to two. Britain's Lionheart is closest to elimination but was spared that possibility yesterday, when high winds forced postponement of the day's races. She trails France 3 by 3-1 in their best-of-seven elimination series.

The two were to race today, provided the northerly winds abated, as were Australia and Sverige, the Swedish yacht.

Australia leads Sverige, 2-1, and the aim of the Aussies was to pull the chair out from under the Swedes quickly and to get on with the foreign final series, which will start Aug. 29 or sooner by agreement.

Among the Americans, Freedom awaits the New York Yacht Club's subjective selection committee, which in these final trials can dismiss two of the three contenders whenever it wishes. Freedom's skipper, Dennis Conner, said the other day: "With a couple of more good wins we'll be looking for the selection committee."

Traditionally the committee comes by small powerboat after a final day's racing to the 12-meter docks to anoint the chosen defender and to dismiss her competition. This is the summer's most poignant moment.

Thoughts on Pac-10 Suspensions

College Coach Takes Moral Stand

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT) — College football coaches who cheat should be dismissed. Players who compete under false pretenses should be banned. Schools that cheat should be penalized financially. And college presidents should hold a summit conference to restructure the rules of college football.

Who said all that? Not some professor or some undergraduate who hates sports, not even a journalist exercising his moral judgment for the month. The person who said all that is the coach of a major college football team, Frank Maloney of Syracuse University.

Expecting to sound "naive, maybe even wacky" when his views are heard, Maloney nevertheless took this strong position about his profession after hearing that five schools in the mighty Pacific 10 Conference had been declared ineligible for the league championship and bowl games because of rules violations.

"When I hear about the latest scandals, I'm nervous about the direction college football is taking," Maloney said. "Somehow, the presidents and chancellors have got to get hold of this situation."

Maloney made his remarks as college football teams prepared for the 1980 season. At hundreds of schools, football will be viewed as the major function of the academic year and the main trademark of the university. A business major at Ohio State University will be judged because of 80 or 90 semi-professional players lodging on the campus; so will a language major at the University of Alabama. Many administrators will view football as a vital producer of television money, gate receipts and donations from wealthy alumni — over the table at best, in slush funds at worst.

"It's getting worse, there's a moral decay in college football," says Maloney, a husky 39-year-old who played for the University of Michigan, was an assistant coach there and has been head coach at Syracuse for six years under increasing criticism from "the corpulent ones in the sky boxes," as he once termed wealthy alumni.

Last fall, several members of Syracuse's 1959 national championship team called for the dismissal of Maloney, whose record is 27 victories and 39 defeats since he replaced Ben Schwartzwalder.

"They try to become a booster group like some of those other schools have — the Sun Angels or the Blue Devils or whatever," Maloney says. "They'd say to me, 'Anything we can do, coach?' The temptation is always there."

All in Recruiting

Dick Easterly, a member of the 1959 team and now a real estate broker in Syracuse, has muted his criticism of Maloney "for the good of the team." But he says, "You can get good players with good grades to play at Syracuse. You just have to recruit better, that's all."

John Brown, a lineman on the 1959 team and a banker in Pittsburgh, says, "Some of the guys became 'alumni,' but I refuse to get involved with them. I hate witch hunts. I think Maloney is doing a good job, and I hope he gets off to a good start, for his sake."

At the risk of antagonizing his fellow coaches ("I expect the response to be negative"), Maloney says, "Without falsifying grades, there is no way you can recruit some of those kids who wind up at other schools. Kids from poor backgrounds are driving around in new cars. Who pays for those cars?

"I'm talking to the college presidents more than to the coaches. I'm a coach myself. We're in the middle. The presidents speak for the university. They're the ones who have to stop this.

"If coaches and athletic directors can hold national conventions, so can college presidents. If they want to reaffirm amateurism, then they must restructure the sanctions for illegal aid, recruiting unqualified players and falsifying transcripts. This is the responsibility of college presidents."

While noting that he is "not a big fan of the media," Maloney said it was interesting that much of the information on the Pac-10 "scandals" came from newspapers.

Maloney said he does not believe the penalties imposed by college presidents against five Pac-10 teams were strong enough.

"If coaches permit infractions, they should be terminated," he said. "And athletes should be put out of sport, just like the 1919 Black Sox [members of the Chicago White Sox who were banned from baseball for involvement in the rigging of that World Series].

"I know the do-gooders will say these kids didn't know any better, but believe me, they know. These are kids on the take.

"I also believe you've got to do more to cripple the program. Some schools don't seem to care if they're put on probation for a year. So they can't win their conference title or go to a bowl game, but they still appear on national television, they still win games, and meanwhile, their program is being expanded. When they come off probation, they go right to a bowl game again.

"Instead, they should be taken off television for five years. It's like a war. You win a war, you don't let the loser stay strong so they'll start fighting again.

"I'm no Harry Good Horse. I'm just an average guy trying to run a college football program. But it scares me that filling stadiums and getting on national television become the only thing. I'm all for national television. We were on twice last year and we all loved it. But I want to do it within the rules. We've got good kids here. This is a college. I like it that way. But I know people are going to tell me I'm in a fairyland."

West German-U.S. Rivalry Intense at Equestrian Meet

By Jennifer Parmelee

FONTAINEBLEAU, France, Aug. 22 (AP) — West German and American rivalry intensified today as Karl Schultz, the 1976 Montreal Olympic bronze medalist, on Madrigal led his team to a comfortable victory over the U.S. contingent in dressage at the International Equestrian Festival.

Rachel Bayliss, a 30-year-old Briton, was the individual dressage victor, winning with a low mark of 34.00 penalty points on Mystic Minstrel. Bayliss accredited her success to her mount.

"I stiffened up and rode him dreadfully," she said. "I was bouncing all over the place. But he was so good he took me through it."

Bayliss, runner-up at the 1979 European championships in Luhmuhlen, West Germany, finished ahead of Schultz and his high-stepping horse, who had 36.20 penalty points. The American five-time Olympic veteran Michael Plumb was third on Laurenson with 45.80.

Plumb, 40, the Montreal silver medalist, paced the strong U.S. squad, which tallied 143.60 penalty points in the dressage competition, compared to West Germany's 133.40.

The United States placed four riders in the top 12 in the first leg of the three-day event here.

Otto Ammerman of West Germany was fourth with 46.80, while Torrance Watkins, an American, was close behind at 48.20.

"I'm very pleased with the entire team," said Watkins, 30. "Although in dressage we're obviously not quite up to the standard of Madrigal, Schutz's mount.

"Madrigal really had a lovely test," she said, "but I must admit I have a bias for my own horse."

Watkins' pinto mare, Poltroon, is the smallest of the team, yet has finished first twice in the U.S. Olympic trials.

"She is responsive and has a good mind, and you can't ask for more than that," Watkins said.

Watkins finished ahead of Jonas Hugosson of Sweden, while Michael Huber, 20, an American, and Mills Haagensen of Denmark, the 1979 European individual champion, tied for seventh place.

Helen Butler of Britain and Rudiger Schwartz, a West German, finished ninth and 10th, respectively.

As the competition enters its third day, the Dutch team edged up into third place (170.80), followed by France (176.20), Britain (178.00) and Australia (178.20).

The endurance events were to be held tomorrow, highlighted by the strenuous cross-country and steeplechase events.

Representatives from 16 nations, all of whom boycotted the Moscow Olympics, are taking.

Chinese Gymnasts Win Men's Title At 3-Day 'Alternative' Meet in U.S.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22 (UPI) — China easily outdistanced Japan and the United States yesterday to win the men's championship in an international invitational gymnastics meet held for countries that boycotted the Moscow Olympics.

The untested Chinese team, which had been preparing for its first modern Olympiad before the boycott, scored 289.35 for the six events, optional routines only. Japan was second with 287.85 and the United States was third with 283.35.

By comparison, at the 1979 world championships in Fort Worth, Texas, the Soviet Union outscored the field in optional exercises with a 294.5 total. At that meet Japan's optionals were 293.1.

Winning the men's all-around was Nobuyuki Kajitani with 58.3 out of a total of 60 points possible in the six events. Tied for second in all-around were Yuejiu Li and Fei Tong of China, each with 58.2.

China placed five of its six members in the top 10 all-around, while Japan had four in that bunch. The only American to break into the group was Ron Galimore, whose 57.7 was good for fifth place behind Kyoji Yamawaki of Japan with 58.0.

Gymnasts from 11 nations are competing through tomorrow in the "alternative" games. Japan, China and the United States were to battle for the women's team and all-around crowns tonight. Tomorrow the top two qualifiers from each participating nation in each event will compete in an individual event championship.

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Art Buchwald

Flotsam and Jetsam Invade the Vineyard

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass. — There are certain people who, when they go on vacation, are never sure they're at the right place. It isn't a question of the facilities as much as whether it's the acceptable resort of the moment.

The "in" island at the present is Martha's Vineyard. Those of us who have been coming here over the years never planned it that way. As a matter of fact, many people fell in love with the island because it wasn't "in." We sailed, fished, clammed, and tended our lobster pots oblivious to the goings-on in such Gucci-ridden places as Southampton, East Hampton, Newport, Bar Harbor, and Malibu.

Buchwald

How did this all change? It dates back three years ago when a violent storm blew up off Cape Cod. A ship was sunk and one of the passengers, a reporter from Women's Wear Daily, was thrown up on the beach off Edgartown wet, bedraggled and exhausted.

The beach she was washed up on was a private beach, and at first the owner wanted to call the police and have her arrested. But when he saw her condition he carried her up to the house where he decided to nurse her back to health before he pressed charges.

In a few days the WWD reporter was fit, and her only problem was that she faced a deadline and had to phone a story in to her paper by 6 o'clock.

Desperate for anything, she decided to write a piece about Martha's Vineyard, declaring that it was the new resort for the nouveau beautiful people.

* * *

The following week beautiful people all over the United States were in panic. No one had heard of the Vineyard or the people who spent their summers there, such as Walter Cronkite, Beverly Sills, Katharine Graham, Carly Simon, Lillian Hellman, James Reston, Mike Wallace, Bill Styron, Garson Kanin and Ruth Gordon. But since the reporter put their names in the story, everyone assumed they were important.

WWD, which can make or ruin a person's summer vacation, declared that the Hamptons were finished and Newport was ready for urban redevelopment.

Then John Belushi, of "Saturday Night Live" and "Animal House" and the person whom the beautiful people look to to set trends, purchased Robert McNamara's house. When Jackie Onassis heard Belushi had bought a place, she had no choice but to buy one of her own, to be near him.

In no time at all Martha's Vineyard became a household name and the "only" place to be in the summer. The National Enquirer, Town and Country, Harper's Bazaar, Vogue and People magazine all sent reporters to the island to keep the legend alive. It would be only a matter of time before the paperback publishers discovered the place.

They did this summer when Stan Hart, a local resident, wrote a book for Dell entitled "The Martha's Vineyard Affair."

* * *

The blurb on the cover, which carried a drawing of a nude man and woman, clinched our reputation for us. It read: "Scotch got them through the day . . . sex got them through the night . . . and money got them through every jam until . . . 'The Martha's Vineyard Affair' . . . An island paradise where anything can happen — even murder."

I am happy to report that, in spite of all the attention, those of us who have been coming here since before Women's Wear Daily are the same simple people we always were. Of course, there is a lot more drinking and promiscuity, but we only do it when the tourists are in town.

We'd much rather go back to clamming and sailing than drinking and fooling around, but we have to think about real estate values first.

'Off You Go' to Sheep Dog Trials

By Sandra Salmans

TACKLEY, England (IHT) — Although temperatures here rarely rise above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, these are real dog days in the pastoral British countryside. Starting in late July and continuing into the first week of September, British sheep men and their best friends are demonstrating their herding ability in a series of sheep dog trials.

The trials, sponsored annually by the International Sheep Dog Society since its formation in 1906, have no relation to the posh Crufts Dog Show staged in London each year. "These are all working dogs," said Eric Halsall, the Lancashireman who supervised the English National trials near the Oxfordshire village of Tackley Aug. 6-9. "The whole purpose is to test the dog at herding. What counts is not the dog's looks but what's between his ears — though most border collies are bony looking."

No less picturesque than the black-and-white, narrow-muzzled collies (the shaggy, better-known *Old English sheep dogs are mainly* for show) are their tweed-jacketed, flat-capped, Wellington-booted masters, leaning on shepherds' crooks with handles carved from rams' horns. Men and dogs are framed by acres of rolling green fields, provided by a local landowner, and up to 1,000 head of sheep, also lent by a prosperous local farmer.

Since 1975 the BBC has been offering "One Man and His Dog," a television series about the trials that attracts up to 4 million viewers. But the trials themselves are no media event. The concession stands specialize in dog food and worming remedies, and the crowd's enthusiasm for its trade is decidedly unsheepish. "Everyone's Flocking to Our Trials" declares one car sticker. Another with a drawing of a crook proclaims, "The Lord Is My Shepherd."

For casual observers, admittedly, the sheep dog trials may lack some of the high-paced drama of other international competitions. The cast of characters is unchanging — a man, a dog, a flock of five sheep — and the plot has few variations. The farmer takes his place at the bottom of the field and, by shouts and whistles, commands his dog to put the sheep through their somewhat lumbering paces.

"Off you go" gets the dog started, "Away to me" sends him to the right, "Come by" turns him left and "Lie down!" — invariably issued in the imperative voice — stops him in his tracks. In no more than 15 minutes, the dog must fetch the sheep to his master, drive them away from him and through two gates, separate a red-ribboned sheep from the rest of the flock and help his master herd the generally recalcitrant beasts into a pen.

Herding sheep across a field might seem an exercise even simpler than leading a horse to water, but sheep apparently are, in Halsall's words, "not as daft as they seem. Flock animals have a kind of mass authority," he said, "and a dog has to show them immediately that he is in control."

Reprimands

The sheep dog's degree of control — the straightness of his drive, the tightness of his turn — are watched intently by the trial judges. No less critical are the competitors and their masters. "He's lost the sheep," one farmer muttered when a flock galloped away from an over-anxious collie. "After a flippin' perfect drive, he missed the gate," remarked another man. "Bloody silly dog."

But such harsh reprimands are rare. While a dog's pedigree might give it a head start on herding, it is generally believed that the master deserves the credit or blame. "There are families in which the men, just like the dogs, seem to inherit their handling skills," Halsall said.

The top English pedigree is held by the Longtons, a Lancashire family that has dominated the sheep dog trials for years. "Father Tim" Longton was a champion, his sons Tim, Tot, Jack and Will have all competed successfully and this year the third generation of Longtons entered the English National.

"We're a dedicated lot," said Tim Longton, who has won several English and international (i.e., England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland) competitions and will be trying for the championship again this year. "We get more enjoyment working with a dog than going to the cinema or a pub."

For winning shepherds these days, the fleece is looking particularly golden. With farm prices soaring, sheep dogs are fetching record sums. A well-trained dog will sell in the range of $500; a real professional will bring upwards of $2,300. The high prices are justified, in Halsall's view, because "the sheep dog is an extension of the shepherd's right arm."

Exported

Despite the soaring prices, sheep dogs are one of Britain's fastest-growing exports. Britain, long the sheep-dog stud farm for the United States, Australia and New Zealand, has recently begun selling its border collies in Europe. With each dog goes a tape cassette on which the trainer has recorded the standard whistled commands — but the words are more of a problem.

Some northerners, with an ear to Europe, have tried teaching commands in French to their collies — "*a gauche*, Shep" — but something tends to get lost in translation. "Mostly it's left to the French lads to sort it out among themselves," Halsall said.

George G. Salmans (2)

Dogs and masters show their stuff and add to Britain's export balance — a well-trained working dog can fetch up to $2,300.

PEOPLE: *Jules Dassin Hospitalized Following Death of Son*

American film director **Jules Dassin** is resting comfortably at an Athens hospital after suffering a mild heart attack when he learned of the death of his son **Joe**, family sources reported. Dassin, 68, who is *married to Greek* politician-actress **Melina Mercouri**, collapsed outside Athens where he was attending a rehearsal of a play in which his wife is scheduled to appear this weekend. Joe Dassin, a pop singer, died of a heart attack Wednesday in a restaurant at Papeete, Tahiti. He was 41.

* * *

Prince Charles's most recent girl friend, **Anna Wallace**, announced her engagement two months after allegedly quarreling with the heir to the British throne. Wallace, 25-year-old daughter of millionaire landower **Hamish Wallace**, will marry **John Hesketh**, 27-year-old son of the late **Lord Hesketh**. "No date has been set for the wedding yet but it will almost certainly be before Christmas in London," her mother said. Miss Wallace is said to have quarreled with Charles at a ball at Windsor Castle in June. Angered because she though he was not paying enough attention to her, she was *quoted as saying*," Don't ever ignore me like that again. I've never been treated so badly in my life." The end of Charles' friendship with Miss Wallace left him with no known girl friend, a condition that saddens those who hope the prince, who will be 32 on Nov. 14, will marry soon.

* * *

Capt. **Kathleen Wilder** thought she would be the first woman to win the coveted green beret of the U.S. Army's Special Forces, but when graduation came, she was omitted. Wilder, 29, blamed prejudice by members and instructors at the Special Forces training school at Fort Bragg, N.C. She said she plans to sue the Army to win the beret unless the director of the Special Forces School reverses the decision to flunk her. A poor grade on the field exercise portion of her training kept her from graduating. She claimed that grade was based solely on the subjective view of a faculty adviser. Wilder said she did not drop out of the field training, although some of the 50 soldiers who won berets did fall by the wayside. Wilder won admission to the school after a months-long struggle. The Special Forces command turned down her first application last year, saying women automatically were disqualified because they cannot go into combat under law. But she applied directly to the Pentagon and was admitted early this year. The Department of the Army ruled she could be assigned to a Green Beret unit in a noncombat role.

* * *

Many people who stay a lot in motel rooms for professional reasons search for reasons to spend as little time in them as possible. Not **Morley Safer**, a correspondent on CBS-TV's "60 Minutes." He spends a lot of time staring at the walls. Safer does watercolor paintings of the interiors of the motel and hotel rooms he has been in — and he has been in, he said, "thousands of 'em." He has produced enough for a show and will make his public debut as a watercolorist on Sept. 14 at the Central Falls Gallery in Manhattan.

* * *

A house in Butte, Mont., belonging to stuntman **Evel Knievel** was sold for $214,460 to satisfy delinquent mortgage payments. A spokesman for Summit Valley Title Co. said the house was sold to a Butte attorney. Knievel said in June that the house and land were appraised at $900,000, and his monthly mortgage payments were $4,008. A notice filed by the title insurance company in April with county officials said the house would be sold at a foreclosure sale unless Knievel caught up on the payments. The notice alleged that Knievel and his wife, **Linda**, had defaulted on a November, 1975, mortgage on the property.

* * *

The entertainment newspaper Variety says actress **Mae West** spent her 88th birthday in the hospital but hospital officials said they treated no such patient. Two sources at Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles confirmed the Variety report, saying Miss West, the star of dozens of films, was admitted last week under a pseudonym for treatment of a mild stroke. The sources said Miss West was in a tightly guarded celebrity suite and that strict orders had been given to keep her presence a secret. Miss West, who turned 88 on Sunday, has been unreachable. Her agent, Jerry Martin, declined to contact her about the Variety report. However, he said he had heard from a colleague that Miss West had been discharged from the hospital.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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